The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 11, NO. 262, BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

NINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	----	----
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	5000
28th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	----	----
5th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
21st ,,	Persia	8000	----	----
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
21st ,,	Caledonia	8000	----	----
1915.				
2nd January.	Salsett5	6000	Malwa	11000
9th ,,	India	8000	----	----
16th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd ,,	Arabia	8000	----	----
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. E. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru.	H. Nomura	6143	20th Oct.	3rd Nov.
Kivia Maru.	B. Tanda	3808	1st Nov.	13th Nov.
Hasan Maru.	T. Terada	3725	15th Nov.	27th Nov.
Chosen Maru.	K. Iemmo	6286	24th Nov.	6th Dec.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

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GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—
FIRE | ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
BURGLARY | FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR | PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE | LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-18, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.
SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of London A&C	8896	7th Nov.	----

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	----
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	----	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	----
City of Paris A&C	9289	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th ,,	----
Trafford Hall A&C	5821	----	29th March.
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	----
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April.	14th April.
City of Cairo A&C	...	21st ,,	----
City of Benares A&C	6984	----	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	5th May.	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June.	----

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	889
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	999	--	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and all particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.
RECORD BONUS
declared in respect of the last Triennium.
For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 45,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVED FUND 19,250,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes
DUMRA, 1,695, Thurs., 5th November, 6 p.m., ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2,134, Fri. 6th November *Direct
LINGA, 2,184, Mon., 9th Nov. 11 a.m., †P.B. D. and C. M.
‡Cutch Mandvi.
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 5th November, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Hanjam, Linga and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICA.
A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.
3rd November, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about
S.S. Massilia	5094	J. Thomson	1914
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388		9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R. N. R.	15th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	....	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.
BOMBAY & POONA.
Caters or large and small parties in his usual Recherche style.
Prices Moderate.
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Manufacturing Confectioner and Caterer,
83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Arsenal Road, Poona.
Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius.
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 147

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
HIGHEST CLASS WORKAN GUARTEED
Dr. CARR, D.D.S.
Dental Surgeon,
107, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
Hours 9 to 6. BOMBAY

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B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
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B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.
BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

From, D. NAPIER & SON, Ltd.
Manufactures, of Napiers Motors
To Messrs. MARCKS & Co.,
43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,
We have pleasure in sending herewith a pamphlet reproducing the Royal Automobile Club Certificate issued in connection with an exceedingly severe trial carried out over country practically identical to Colonial conditions on a 20 H.P. four cylinder "NAPIER" Standard Extra Strong Colonial chassis, fitted with Torpedo body, Glass Wind Screen, Cape Cart Hood, Lamps &c.
The trials covered a total distance of 500 miles over Heather covered common land in the County of Surrey, used by the British Army for Manœuvres, consequently severe pitfalls awaited the car on all sides viz. hidden trenches as used by the Infantry and Artillery etc. The route taken during the four days trials, was devoid of any road or semblance thereto, not even tracks existed, long stretches of sand were encountered, 14 inches deep and likewise peaty bogs, with mud equally as deep.
The Colonial "NAPIER" did its work excellently in spite of these difficulties, and successfully negotiated this difficult country each day, including accents and descents having exceptionally severe gradients which necessitated the car being driven on first speed for some distance. Taking this into consideration, and the arduous nature of the work, it is surprising that the petrol consumption works out at 14·34 per gallon, and the average speed on the journey (running time only) 15·1 miles per hour.
To and from this testing ground, the river "Wey" was each day forded, the maximum depth being 30 inches.
After this severe test was completed, in order to prove its capabilites with standard ratio of gear, the Car, without any change being effected to chassis or body was driven to the Brooklands Racing Track, where it was timed over the Flying half-mile, the speed obtained being 50·52 miles per hour.
The opinions expressed by the Members of the Press who accompanied the car, will be of interest to you as being interested in the sale of Napier Cars and will be a conclusive proof that the Extra Strong Colonial "Napier" is constructed to withstand the roughest treatment that it is likely a car will be subjected to, in your country, and by reading the enclosed "Appreciations" received from owners of this World famous Car, will be a further proof of the satisfaction they give.
If you will advise us the quantity of both the R. A. C. Test and Appreciation Booklets you would wish to have for circulation in your district, we shall have pleasure in forwarding same at our earliest convenience upon receipt of your reply.
Assuring you always of our best attention.
We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
D. NAPIER & SON, LIMITED.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
Sole Agents:—Napier Cars.
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,
SPECIAL FEATURES:
Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANC
The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.
For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. HEGBIB,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 2 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 882

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

WANTED for KING FAMILY up-country child NURSE pay upto 60. Boarding and lodging free Apply Mr. POPAT, Princess Street, oppt. Police. 4307

MANICURE—Experienced English lady manicurist desires clients, terms moderate Apply to Box. No. 550, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle." 3039

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—European of middle age seeks employment in Parsee family. Apply to Box No. 549, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3009

WANTED a EUROPEAN SISTER, salary Rs. 70 p.m., with free Board, Quarters, washing and uniform. General and Maternity Training Essential. For further particulars apply CIVIL SURGEON, Belgaum. 3037

WANTED experienced and influential SALESMAN for all sundry articles. One knowing correspondence need apply with copies of testimonials, and stating salary expected to Box No. 980, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4300

WANTED—Applications for the POST of Custom Vahivatdar in a Native State. Salary 75 plus (15 carriage allowance). Only those having experience of customs work need apply with testimonials to Box No. 982 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4308

CHRIST CHURCH GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL, JUBBULPUR.—The post of MUSIC MISTRESS and ORGANIST of Christ Church will be vacant in January next; emoluments about Rs. 130 per mensem and furnished apartments. Applications with testimonials to be sent to THE CHAPLAIN OF JUBBULPUR. 3035

WANTED—A Market Superintendent for Khargpur. Previous experience essential, only men of energy and organizing abilities need apply Pay Rs. 200—10—250.—For further particulars apply—

PRESIDENT,
Market Sub Committee,
Khargpur. 3039

GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAY.—WANTED Applications for appointments of BALANCE SHEET CHECKERS & TRAFFIC BOOK COMPILERS. Pay varying from Rs. 30 to 45. Applicants must state qualifications, present pay, service, age, etc.,

B. LAWRENCE,
Manager, Gwalior Light Railway. 3036

APPLICATIONS are invited by the industries and Commerce Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference for the post of Tile Expert. The pay will depend on qualifications and the engagement will be from year to year terminable at 3 months' notice on either side. Apply stating terms with testimonials, to the SECRETARY, Industries and Commerce, "RINGWOOD", High Ground, Bangalore. 3030

WANTED a EUROPEAN STORE KEEPER for the Public Works Stores Division, Madras. The pay of the post will be Rs. 200—10—250 per mensem, the increment being biennial, for approved service, with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem.

The appointment is a permanent non-pensionable one.

2. The Selected candidates will be granted the benefit of a Provident Fund, and will have to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000.

3. Applications should reach the Undersigned on or before the 15th November, 1914, stating qualifications and age, and enclosing copies of testimonials.

J. M. LACEY,
Supg. Engineer, V Circle.

Office of the Supg. Engr.,
V Circle, Chepauk.
Madras, 24th October, 1914. 3029

FOR SALE.

ROVER MOTOR CYCLES. 1914 Model, available for immediate delivery. W. H. THORNS and Co., Bombay. 4228

CARRIAGE and RUBBER TYRE. T. L T. brand is the best and lasts longest. W. H. THORNS and Co., Hornby Road, Bombay. 4228

FOR SALE—A VIS-A-VIS in good condition and Waler mare Rs. 750 or reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 548 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2650

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY opp. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

FOR SALE.—Ten 22 B. S. A. miniature RIFLES, chambered to take Long Rifle Cartridge.

Price Rs. 20 each.

Also 4,400 rounds miniature ammunition. Price annas eleven per hundred.

Apply QUARTER MASTER, 81st. Pioneers, Belgaum. 3003

BILLIARD TABLE, Accessories, etc. Price Rs. 800.

1 Billiard Table.
28 Balls, Pool, Pyramids, etc.
1 Short Butt and Rest.
11 Cues, 5 Cases.
1 Short Butt and Rest.
1 Long Butt and Rest.
2 Spiders.
2 Cue Racks.
1 Flat Iron.
1 Baulk Marker.
1 Half-circle.
1 Lamp Pendant, 5 Lamps.
6 Shades, 1 Globe.
2 Platforms and 2 Cane Seats.

MINERAL WATER FACTORY. List of articles for sale. Price Rs. 1,400 or offer.

Machine and Filler,
2 Sets Brass Scales and Weight.
Pestle and Mortar.
2 Measuring Glasses.
2 large and 1 small Water Tanks.
Water Tub.
Small Copper Water Vessels.
7 Bottle Racks.
Bottle Racks—draining.
2 Teakwood Screens.
Salters Spring Balance.
7 Five-gallon Casks.
Ladles, Filter, Bags and Bottle Brushes.
121 Boxes.
114 dozen Bottles.
Bullock and Bandy.

Intending Purchasers please apply to:—

OFFICER COMMANDING,
Depot, 7th Dragoon Guards,
Trimulgherry.
3040

TO BE LET

TO LET HALF a FLAT consisting of 2 large furnished bed-rooms with lavatory attached. Use of veranda. Electric Light & Fans, Separate kitchen. Furnished Rs. 175, Unfurnished Rs. 125. Apply to Box No. 976, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4275.

CARLTON HOTEL.—Outram Road, Fort Bombay. Exclusively for Europeans Electric lights and fans in all rooms. Lifts to all floors. Most central hotel in Bombay.

Terms from Rs. 6 per day or Rs. 150 per month.

Suites by special arrangement.

SYDNEY K. THOMPSON,
Manager.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, and in the matter of The Indian Specie Bank, Limited, (in liquidation).

LET all parties concerned attend before me in Chambers on the 21st day of NOVEMBER, 1914, upon the hearing of an application on the part of Mr. John Sanders Slater, the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company that the first account of the said Official Liquidator of the receipts and payments in the winding up of the said Company for the period commencing from the 29th day of November, 1913, to the 30th day of June 1914, inclusive which account has been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of this Hon'ble Court on the 15th day of October, 1914, be passed.

Dated this 16th day of October 1914.

N. C. MACLEOD.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Chief Storekeeper to manage and supervise the Stores Department.

The pay of the post is Rs. 750/- rising by annual increments to Rs. 1000/- plus Rs. 100/- House Allowance. Leave under European Service Leave Rules.

The person appointed will be required to subscribe to the Trustees' Provident Fund.

Applicants must be of European birth, over 30 and under 40 years of age, have received their education in England and possess a good knowledge of accounts and office organisation.

Applications should state age and qualifications and be accompanied by copies of testimonials and should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, Port Trust, Ballard Road

The selected candidates will be required to join as soon as possible after appointment.

Applications will be received up to 12 noon on 10th November 1914.

By order of the Trustees,
A. C. W. FOSBERY, M. Inst. C. E.,
Ag. Chief Engineer.
4273

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Sanitary Engineer's Office, Sanitary Division, Bangalore, up to 15th November, 1914, for the supply of about 48,000 R. ft. of 8in. Steel Pipes.

2. Tenders should be submitted on printed forms which may be obtained from the Sanitary Engineer.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, as earnest money and be superscribed "Tenders for supply of Steel Pipes for Davangere Water Works," in default of which Tenders will not be received

4. The final acceptance of any Tender will rest with the Chief Engineer of Mysore, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason whatever for the rejection of any Tender.

5. Within 8 days of the acceptance of the Tender the successful competitor will be required to execute the usual Contract Bond, in default of which his Tender will be considered cancelled and his earnest money will be forfeited.

6. The name of the successful competitor whose Tender has been accepted will be posted on the notice board in the Sanitary Engineer's Office in due course and intimation given to the party at the same time through the post. No enquiries regarding the acceptance or rejection of any Tender will receive any reply.

7. On acceptance of one of the Tenders the earnest money of rejected Tenders will be returned.

8. Half the quantity of pipes should be delivered F. O. R. Harihar and the other half F. O. R. Davangere within three months from the date of order.

9. The pipes on arrival will be tested to a pressure equivalent to 500ft. of water and examined and such of them as are proved to be defective shall be replaced at the firm's cost

10. The exact quantity will depend upon the requirement of the work and the accepted Tender will be bound to supply it, be it a little more or less than the approximate quantity entered in clause (1) above

11. Tenderers are requested to give full specification of the pipes they propose to supply stating in detail the kind of joint the protective coating, etc.

JOHN BHORE,
Sanitary Engineer,
Sanitary Division, Bangalore

Dated the 15th October, 1914. 3015

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SEALED TENDERS will be received at the office of the Sanitary Engineer, Sanitary Division, Bangalore, up to 6th November 1914, for "Pipe materials required for distribution works in the Davangere Water Supply Scheme." An approximate estimate of quantities is given below:—

1	4in. cast iron pipes	680 R. ft.
2.	3in. cast iron pipes	1,820 R. ft.
3.	2½in. cast iron pipes	4,310 R. ft
4.	2in. galvanised pipes	2,960 R. ft.
5.	1½in. galvanised pipes	5,900 R. ft.
6.	1in. galvanised pipes	2,920 R. ft.

7. SPECIALS.

4in. by 3in. by 2½in. special Tee No. required	1
3in. bends	1
3in. by 2½in. Reducing collar	1
2½in. bends.	7
2½in. by 1½in. by 1½in. Reducing Tee...	1
2in. bends	2
2in. by 1½in. by 1½in. Tee	2
1½in. galvanised elbows	6
1½in. to 1 in. Reducing collar	3
1in. elbows	72

8. Cast iron stand pipes and hydrants (please enclose sketch when quoting) 25

2. Tenders should be submitted on printed forms which may be obtained from the Sanitary Engineer, Lalbagh Road, Bangalore.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, as earnest money and be superscribed "Tender for Pipe Materials Required for Distribution Works in the Davangere Water Supply Scheme," in default of which Tenders will be rejected.

4. The final acceptance of any Tender will rest with the Chief Engineer of Mysore, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason whatever for the rejection of any Tender.

5. Within eight days of the acceptance of the Tender, the successful competitor will be required to execute the usual Contract Bond in default of which, his Tender will be considered cancelled, and his earnest money will be forfeited.

6. The name of the successful competitor, whose Tender has been accepted, will be posted on the notice board in the Sanitary Engineer's Office in due course. No enquiries regarding the acceptance or rejection of a Tender will receive any reply.

7. On acceptance of one of the Tenders, the earnest money on rejected Tenders will be returned.

8. The pipes and specials should be delivered F. O. R. Davangere within three months from the date of order.

9. The pipes on arrival will be tested to a pressure of 150' head and examined and such of them as are proved to be defective shall be replaced at the firm's cost.

10. The pipes are all to be of turned and bored ends.

11. Full specifications should be given.

JOHN BHORE,
Sanitary Engineer,
Sanitary Division.

Bangalore, 15th October, 1914 3015

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that MAJOR H. A. L. HEPPER having returned from leave on the 30th October, 1914, resumed charge of the Office of Agent, G. I. P. Railway on the same date.

FRANK J. CLARK,
Secretary.

Victoria Terminus,
31st October, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF TURKISH, PERSIAN AND ITALIAN CAPS TASSA SILK ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction to-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Bhindi Bazar opposite Navab Musjid in the shop of Messrs. Jamshed Bros: on account of the Insurance offices concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water.

A quantity of Turkish Persian and Italian Caps, Tassa Silk, Hat ventilators etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 3rd Nov. 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

SALES TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) AND THE DAY AFTER (THURSDAY) THE 4TH AND 5TH NOVEMBER, AT 2-30 p.m.

BONA FIDE SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MERCHANTS AND OTHER RETAIL PURCHASERS TO BUY THEIR STOCK FOR X'MAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, to-morrow (WEDNESDAY) and the day after (THURSDAY) the 4th and 5th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Hira building in Loharchawl near Crawford Market all the remaining stock-in-trade and furniture etc., of the shop of Nassarbhoy Hassam Toy merchant on account and at the risk of the first purchaser consisting of a very large assortment of Baba garries, folding cars, go-carts, Tricycles and horses, and baba motor cars of 2, 5. and 7 seats, figures, footballs and tubes, cricket sets, hockey sets, a large lot of games, butter churns, school bags, wall plush brackets, photo frames, braces, belts birds cages, leather suit cases, thermos bottles, hair and clothes brushes, a large variety of cutlery, assorted Japanese sents, fancy jewellery and workboxes, a lot of presentation platedware such as butter pots, dishes, trays, liquor sets, egg frames, inkstands, biscuit boxes, and other fancy Japanese goods, and all the furniture of the shop such as show cases, cupboards, benches, tables, chairs, electric lights, fans etc.

The above goods will all be sold off in small lots to suit all the purchasers.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd November at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at Medows Street, Fort, a lot of furniture and grey and coloured piece-goods and the following.

Furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, cupboards, tables, chairs, teapoys, teak and iron cots, etc.

The property of a European gentleman consisting of woollen bedsteads, cane chairs, dining room chairs, chest of drawers, folding tables, teapoy, cheval glass etc., etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

At Rampart Row, Fort, behind the Royal Museum near the offices of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, next to the church.

1 handsome landau by Windover.
1 strong-built English victoria.
1 two-wheeled Cabriolette.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 3rd Nov. 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT COPPER SMITH ROAD, MAZAGAON..

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 6th day of November, 1914, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Nadirsha and Darasha, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Bai Baimai Bhicaji Maneckji, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor. Kazi Dawood Kazi Alli, and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 12th day of June, 1913, the following landed property, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Copper Smith Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 116 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 101. New No. 11763, Old Survey No. 177, New Survey No. 3616, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5318, Street No. 10 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nowroji Hormusji, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the South by the property of Avabai, widow of Heerjibhoy Pestonji, and on or towards the East by the said Copper Smith Road, and which hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nadirsha and Darasha, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office, No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd Nov. 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ANDHERI AND VILLE PARLE.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the acting Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Chhotalal Mulchand Shah, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in two lots THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 3rd November, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, all the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in his following two properties:—

LOT No. 1: ANDHERI PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Varkas land or ground situate, lying and being at Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, and containing by admeasurement 5,451½ square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of Varkas Survey No. 11/110, Pot No. 3, the area of the whole Survey No. being 1 acre and 4 goonthas or thereabouts and the assessment payable in respect of the whole area is Rs. 5-8-0 and of the said portion of 5,451½ square yards is Rs. 2-12-0.

2 (a) All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, and containing by admeasurement 1 acre or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 20, Pot Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and 4, the assessment whereof is Rs. 6-12-0.

(b) All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, and containing by admeasurement 6 goonthas or thereabouts, bearing Varkas Survey No. 20, Falni Nos. 1 to 2, the assessment whereof is annas 4.

The total area of the land comprised in (1) and 2 (a) and (b) according to title deeds is 11,361 square yards and in the said land there is a well and on the said land there are mangoes and other trees and the whole area is bounded on the East, West and South by a water passage, and on the North by the property of Harichandra Jagonnath and the Government Tank.

LOT No. 2: VILLE PARLE PROPERTIES.

1. All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Ville Parle in the place called "Chikanichi Vadal" in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 7 goonthas or thereabouts the total yardage being 448 square yards and bearing Survey No. 122, Pot No. 12, the assessment whereof is 5 annas, and 6 pies and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the ground of Jaet Gabrue Prel, on or towards the West by the land of Anton Peg Sume, on or towards the South by the ground of Tuming Zambu Ghoshal and on or towards the North by the ground of Bastiav Hanas.

2. All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Ville Parla in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 12¼ goonthas or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 145, Pot No. 1, the assessment whereof is Rs. 1-12-0 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Survey No. 144, on or towards the West by Survey No. 143, on or towards the North by Pot Nos. 4 and 3 of Survey No. 143 and on or towards the South by Survey No. 143.

3. All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Ville Parla in the place called "Karashi Vahal" consisting of two plots in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 18 goonthas, new admeasurement 2,190 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 143, Pot No. 3, the assessment whereof is Rs. 3 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the ground belonging to Jilam Souj and Pratiraj Marwari, on or towards the West by the ground belonging to Pedru Souj and Bastiav, on or towards the South by the ground belonging to Bastiav Ghoshal and Pedru Ghoshal and on or towards the North by the ground belonging to Jasub Prel, Kavasji Mancherji and Marya.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Solicitors for the said Official Assignee, at their office in Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

3rd November, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

SANDHURST ROAD.

TO-NIGHT.

Another Thrilling 4,000 ft. Dr

THE

"GREAT STROKE

AND

The latest War Budget.

Mind, This is the Programme that will please you.

Prizes: Friday, Saturday and Sunday 5-15 to 6-45; and Every Night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)

Telephone No. 1266

DANCE.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF INDIA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND LADY PIERSE.

Also under the Patronage and presence of

The Royal Belgium and Allied Consuls.

The Bombay Branch of the Ex: Soldiers' Society of India and Burma Will hold a Subscription Dance in the

TOWN HAL

ON WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER 1914.

IN AID OF THE BELGIUM WAR RELIEF FUND.

DANCING TO COMMENCE AT 9-30 P.M.

Entrance Rs. 8-0-0 One Gent. and Lady Rs. 1-8-0 Extra Lady.

Tickets may be had from any of the members or the following:—

G. A. NEWBY,
Basargate Police Station;
G. THOMPSON,
Fire Brigade Station, Byculla;
OR THE BRANCH SECRETARY
W. J. PRYKE,
Asst. Station Master,
Victoria Terminus.

Thursday the 5th November

SPECIAL BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

Under the Patronage and presence of Their Excellencies The Governor and Lady Willingdon

IN AID OF THE WAR AND RELIEF FUND

Of the Hindustani Play

"BHOOL BHOOLAYA"

(Shakespear's Twelfth Night)

AT THE

"VICTORIA THEATRE"

GRANT ROAD,

At 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271

ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST MASTERPIECES

THE THREE MUSKETEERS.

8,000 Feet—7 Parts—Complete.

A Series of Exceedingly Thrilling Incidents from the world-read Novel

BY ALEXANDER DUMAS.

N. B.—This Drama has been produced by the **Aquila Coy.** of Torino, famous for its feature films, and is **entirely different** from any other production of the same name, shown before in Bombay.

EMOTIONAL, GENTLE, TERRIBLE AND GAY.

It fascinates everyone, because each character is pulsating with intense life.

3 Shows of 1½ Hours each.

1st Show starts 7 p. m., 2nd Show 8-45 p. m., 3rd Show 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday—Prize Show—at 5-15 p. m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 31st.

Bar Silver Sport	22 3/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£3,500, 000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, Oct. 31st.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)	44
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F.	47-9
Ceylon Rubber	23 ½

BOMBAY MARKETS

Bombay, 2nd Novmeber.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*from.*	*Importer.*
210 bars silver	3,75,000	London	Eastern Bk.
85 „	1,50,000	„	National Bk.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 24 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE.

There has been some inquiry for Bank remittance at 1/3 27/32 which is obtainable in place. Otherwise there is nothing doing.

Quotations :—

	s. d.
BANK'S SELLING—	
T. T. ready	13 13-16 to 27/32
D D. mail	1 3½
T T. forward Dec.-Jan. ..	1 3⅞
BANK'S BUYING—	
Private D D. ready	1 4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1 4⅛
60 d/s Japan Nov. ..	147

BULLION.

On Saturday the spot quotation for bar silver in London was 22 3/16. In New York the rate was 46½. The Local Market is quiet but steady and ready bars are selling at 71—2.

Quotations.—

	Rs.	a	p.
English bar gold	25	14	0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty)	71	2	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 30th October 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway.....	16*	18,144
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	36	42,055

* Boxes and Bars.

C TT N.

The Local Market continues very irregular. Yesterday (Sunday) the rate for good Broach was Rs. 1s2/s3. This morning the Market opened at Rs. 174. Sharp and sudden fluctuations occur, and it is difficult to say how the prices will go in the near future. War news and various rumours in the bazaar affect the Market from time to time. A rush to cover cause a sharp advance, but sellers come out at the rise and rates at once give way. There is no actual strength in the Market which is a small one. To-day there has been little doing and rates close easier, but the Market is still inclined to be irregular.

There has been a moderate enquiry for ready cotton.

Quotations :—

Good Broach	Rs. 171	March.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha	Rs. 163	Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 160	„
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 155	„
Fine Dhamangaon Fulgaon	Rs. 151	„
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 146	„
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs. 143	„
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 133	„
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 123	„
Fine Bengal	Rs. 119	„
Fine Bengal	Rs. 117	Dec.
Fine Bengal	Rs. 115	„
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 114	„

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—Tone steady.

We quote :—

Ready White Karachi ..... Rs. 6-12-6 R.T.

Linseed :—Tone steady.

We quote :—

Ready ..... Rs. 6-15-0 B.T.

Rapeseed :—Tone quiet but steady.

We quote :

Ready Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-14-0 B.T.

Ready Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 8-6-0 B.T.

Poppyseed :—Tone steady.

We quote :ff

Ready ..... Rs. 5-9-0 R.T.

Mowraseed :—Tone quiet.

We quote :—

Ready ..... Rs. 4-0-0 B.T.

Tilseed :—Tone quiet.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent ..... Rs. 37-0-0

White Khandeish ..... Rs. 40-0-0 Nov.

RECEIPTS

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday,

Cotton	225	Bales.
Wheat	7,811	Qrts
Linseed	147	„
Rape, Rai etc	718	„
Gingellyseed	1,487	„
Poppyseed	Nil	„
Groundnuts	102	„
Jasterseed	1,335	„
Rice	2,014	„
Myrabolams	375	„
Cottonseed	783	„
Mowraseed	Nil	„
Gram	4,887	„
Jowar	36	„
Maize	57	„
Hariav	Nil	„

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 2nd November, 1914 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and night temperature are in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in upper Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Sind and west Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect in upper Sind; night temperature is in excess over the whole division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in Central India West and south Gujarat and at Veraval. Day temperature is above normal in north Gujarat also.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north-eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both day and night temperatures are generally in excess in the northern half of the division. Day temperature is above normal in Berar also.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall in the Punjab and Baluchistan has been insignificant but conditions have not become settled in the north Punjab. In the south of the Peninsula there has been an increase in the area of precipitation. Rainfall has been probably nearly general on the south Madras Coast and local in the Madras Deccan and Mysore but insignificant in Malabar. A shallow area of low pressure is shown to-day over the Carnatic, but in the absence of information from Negapatam it is not possible to say if this low pressure is due to the advance westwards of the disturbed conditions in the south of the Bay of Bengal.

Fairly general rain is likely in the south-east Madras, Malabar and Mysore and a few showers in the Madras Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 1st November 1914, was 3 .125 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

The disturbance which was forming yesterday in south-west bay, has passed inland into Madras as shallow depression and has given local heavy rain. Conditions remain unsettled in north west India.

The chief amounts are :—Sonamarg and Chaman, half an inch; Harnai, three-quarters; Bangalore and Cuddapah, a half; Salem, one and a half inches; Madras, six. Nellore, three-quarters.

Forecast :—Increase of rainfall in Punjab Mysore and Malabar and decrease in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 2nd of November, 1914

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum during last 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum during last 24 hours.	Rainfall. Actual during last 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total since 1st June.	Rainfall. Variation since 1st June to date.
PUNJAB—					
Multan	74	62.7	63	0.01	—9.0
Rawalpindi	74	51	51	1.09	—1.1
Lahore	76	50.7	89	0.00	—0.0
Sibsar	82	48	50	0.0	14.8
Amritsar	80	75.1	77	1480	14.77
Do.					
Punjab—					
Multan	72	52.6	96	0.02	0.14
Rawalpindi	71	50.9	94		1.09
Lahore	76	51.1	91		1.31
Sibsar	76	50.3	91		0.00
Amritsar	81	51.7	92		0.00
Ambala					
Delhi					
United Provinces—					
Agra	92	59	62		0.00
Mainpur	92	54	66		0.00
Jhansi	35	56	82		0.00
Cawnpore	90	54	74		0.00
Allahabad	90	54	64		0.00
Sind and Rajputana					
Jacobad	91	56	80		0.00
Karachi	87	72	74		0.00
Ajmer	85	52	70		0.00
Jalpore.	88	52	80		0.00
Kotah	84	56	84		0.00
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—					
Bhuj	91	65	64		0.00
Dwarka	88	72	67		0.00
Veraval	85	73	87		0.00
Rajkot	95	65	86		0.00
Bhavnagar Para	85	67	90		0.00
Surat	93	68	68		0.00
Ahmedabad	87	62	61		0.00
Deesa	87	61	60		0.00
Neemuch	81	58	86		0.00
Indore	91	56	64		0.00
Central Provinces—					
Jubbulpore	87	52	64		0.00
Sanoor	90	56	85		0.00
Seoni	91	58	80		0.00
Seoni	91	64	82		0.00
Khandwa	91	62	67		0.00
Akola	93	68	90		0.00
Amraoti	93	68	90		0.00
Nagpur	90	63	85		0.00
Chanda	88	61	85		0.00
Raipur	88	62	72		0.00
Konkan—					
Bombay	82	72	76		0.00
Ratnagiri	90	65	83		0.00
Mormugao	87	72	79		0.00
Karwar	91	69	77		0.00
Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—					
Malegaon	92	56	48		0.00
Ahmednagar	91	61	66		0.00
Poona	91	61	74		0.00
Sholapur	92	61	67		0.00
Bijapur	89	62	68		0.00
Belgaum	84	62	67		0.00
Aurangabad	91	64	64		0.00
Nizamabad (Indur)	89	61	72		0.00
Hyderabad	87	66	66		0.00
Malabar and Ceylon—					
Mangalore	91	65	79		0.00
Calicut	87	69	93		0.00
Cochin	87	75	91		0.00
Colombo	86	75	97		0.00
Madras (Excluding Malabar) and Mysore—					
Madapatam	89	74	9		0.00
Bellary	91	72	84		0.00
Cuddapah	93	71	9	0.69	0.82
Madras	91	72	93		5.36
Bangalore	0	58	97	0.48	0.49
Coimbator	88	71	78		0.00
Trichinopoly	92	73	94		0.00
Nagapatam	..	..	..		0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week	Day of month	High Water Bombay Mean Time.	High Water Depth in Feet.	Low Water Bombay Mean Time.	Low Water Depth in Feet.
		Nov. h. m.	ft. in.	Nov. h. m.	ft. in.
M	2	m 10 38	26 4	m 4 39	19 2
Tu	3	m 11 5	26 4	m 5 1	19 1
		11 55a	28	5 6	15 9
W	4	m 11 33	26	m 5 43	18 2
				5 33	15 8
Th	5	m 0 26	28 2	m 6 15	19 5
		0 52a	26	6 1	15 10
F.	6	m 0 58	28	m 6 48	18 0
		0 23a	25	6 9	15 2
S.	7	m 1 32	27 7	m 7 22	20 4
		1 7a	25	7 0	17 7
Sun	8	m 2 9	27	8 p 7 59	20 10
		1 44a	24	7 34a	17 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
2 (Monday)	6h. 39m.	6h. 6m.
3 (Tuesday)	6h 40m.	6h. 5m.
4 (Wednesday)	6h 40m.	6h. 5m.
5 (Thursday)	6h. 41m.	6h. 4m.
6 (Friday)	6h. 41 a.	6h. 4m.
7 (Saturday)	6h. 42m.	6h. 3m.
8 (Sunday)	6h. 42 a.	6h. 3m.

Phases of the Moon.—Last Quarter 1914 Oct. 12th 3h. 33m p.m. New Moon 1914 Oct. 19th, 0h 35m p.m. First Quarter 1914 Oct. 26th. 3h. 14. o.m. a.m. Full Moon 1914 Nov 2nd 6h. 18.0 a.m.

THIRD WAR NUMBER

OCTOBER

INDIAN REVIEW

112 PAGES OF WAR LITERATURE

40 PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE RULES OF WAR IN WARFARE,
By Captain A. J. H. Russell, I.M.S.
BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETIES,
By Major Hingston and Mr. Pinto,
THE WAR BY SEA : By Prof. Macartney, M.A.
THE WAR AND INDIAN INDUSTRIES,
By Mr. Alfred Chatterton, C.I.E.
THE GROWTH OF MODERN GERMANY,
By Mr. N. M. Mazumdar, Bar-at-law.
THE WAR SONG FOR THE INDIANS,
By Mr. Ardeshir F. Khabardar.
ITALY AND THE WAR : By Mr. Galletti, I.C.S.
THE KING AND QUEEN OF BELGIUM.
LIFE IN AUSTRIA By Edith Sellers.
THE ARMIES OF THE POWERS,
THE NAVIES OF THE POWERS,
THE LATEST NAVAL IMPROVEMENTS,
POLAND AND THE POLISH QUESTION,
By Rev. E. M. Macphail, M.A.
THE ETHICS OF WAR IN ANCIENT INDIA
Prof. T. Rajagopalachariar, M.A.
AIR CRAFT IN WAR : By "An Engineer."
The Balloon the Dirigible and the Aeroplane.
INDIA AND THE WAR,
THE EMDEN IN THE INDIAN WATERS,
By Mr. D. Scott Bremner.
THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR :
By Rajduari.
THE INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
By Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, B.A., B.L.

40 PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

The succeeding issues of the Indian Review will contain a number of articles relating to the War by well-known writers, and portraits, illustrations, and cartoons.

Now is the time to subscribe for the Indian Review. Subscriptions can commence from any month. The annual subscription is Rs.5 (five) only. Send a money-order for Rs. 5 or allow us to send the first issue by V.P.P. to realise the annual subscription.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 2nd.

Duhra	Anderson	Mohmerah, Oct. 1.
Hindoo	Pearson	Newport, Oct. 1.
Shinchiku Maru	Somchawa	Yokohama Sept. 20
Alberto Treves	Queda	Venice.
Vinstra	Arnesen	Karachi, Oct. 31.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 2nd.

Linga	Cuthbush	Karachi
Maria C.	Schroeneau	Genoa
Malmstad	Poulson	Calcutta

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday :

S.S. Albert Treves Queda Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer Chautala	for	Calcutta
Do Queen Maud	for	Middlesbrough
Do. Shinchiku Maru	for	Kobe

S. S. Salsette :—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette with the outward mails of the 17th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m., on Friday next.

S. S. Dumra :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. T. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mohamerah which port she left on October 1, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hindoo :—The steamer Hindoo, 3,156 tons, Captain C. Pearson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport, which port she left on October 1, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Shinchiku Maru :—The steamer Shinchiku Maru, 1,942 tons, Captain Y. Somonawa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama which port she left on September 20 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Alberto Treves :—The steamer Alberto Treves, 2,446 tons, Captain A. Queda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice with ballast.

S. S. Vinstra :—The steamer Vinstra, 2,932 tons, Captain Arnesen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi which port she left on October 31 with ballast.

S. S. Linga :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Alberto Treves :—The steamer Alberto Treves 2,446 tons, Captain A. Queda, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Malmstad :—The steamer Malmstad 2,594 tons, Captain J. Poulson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

Monday, November 2nd.

P. DOCK.

STEAMER	Capt.	AGENTS
Duhra	Reoch	J. Finlay & Co
Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. F. & Co
Dumra	J. W. Rees	M. M. & Co
Oder-o	Branson	J. Finlay & Co.
Kerr-amow	Sisterson	K. N. & Co.
Soyo Maru	Ozawe	

V. DOCK.

Alberto Treves	Queda	
Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co
Barra	King	P. & O. S. N. C
Chantala	Rice	M. M. & Co
Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. Finlay & Co
Dumra	Anderson	M. M. & Co
Hindoo	Pearson	Y. Mackintash & Co
Olympia	Henriksen	W. A. G. & Co
Orseolo	Cheng	Venice S. N. Co
Perla	Kirby	W. & A. G. & Co
Mangalore Maru	Iwamura	N. Y. K. Co
Shinchiku Maru	Somchawa	O. N. S. K.
Vinstra	Arnesen	
Wartenfels	Williams	W. & A. G. & Co

Harbour Wharf.

Irrawadi	Goolam	Bo. S. N. Co

* Probable date of departure.

M. W. D. D.

Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Apollo	Jones	K. N. & Co
Ava	Hawes	W. A. G. & Co
Baron Ballot	Symons	W. & A. G. & Co
Brahmana	Saunders	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Macglise	Ady	
Chantala	Rice	M. M. & Co
Earl of Douglas	Henn	W. & A. G. & Co
Gowalong	Taylor	
Hereward	Mourant	M. M. & Co
Humayun	Courtney	I. M. & Co
Mellas	Bug	F. F. Campbell & Co
Nanda	Carey	
Ravenscrag	Venus	Andrew Yule & Co.
Jeddah	Ferrel	P. M. & Co
Jelunga	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Lockeby Hall	Gardiner	K. N. & Co
Malmstad	Poulsen	K. N. & Co
Meteor	Rasmussen	W. & A. G. & Co
Queen Maud	Howes	Ewart Latham & Co
Quilon	Gare	M. M. & Co
Saptah	Thompson	T. Harrison & Co
Sobrosa	Williams	Dock Manager
Singa	Reid	Shaw Wallace
Sikhra	Bryn	M. M. & Co
Shwedagon	Gwath	
Waddon	Peterson	W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

Nov. 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

OLYMPIA (s) 850 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 1,000 cwts. groundnut cakes, 400 cwts. teelseed cakes, The New Mahalaxmi Oil Mill.

FOR GLASGOW.

OLYMPIA (s) 87 cwts. wooden shooks, 29 cwts. iron hoops, 37 cwts. wooden head staves, S. S. Miranda.

FOR MARSEILLES.

OLYMPIA (s) 1,315 cwts. mustardseed, 1.980 cwts. linseed, 592 cwts. gingellyseed. John Fachire.

FOR BARCELONA.

OLYMPIA (s) 100 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co.

FOR LONDON.

PERLA (s) 4,000 cwts. mowraseed, Ralli Brothers.

ARABIA (s) 7 bales wool, 22 cwts. turmeric. M. A. Kayum; 105 bales hemp, H. Govindjee; 5,200 cwts. mowraseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

COLENSO (s) 275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

ARIOSTO (s) 2,000 cwts. rapeseed, 800 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR GARSTON.

KIRRIEMOOR (s) 100 tons manganese ore, K. Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

BANCA (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

BANCA (s) 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

BANCA (s) 150 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

BANCA (s) 356 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons and Co.; 193 bales cotton yarn, C. Bomanjee and Co.; 600 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

RANGOON MARU (s) 10 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

BANCA (s) 100 bales cotton yarn. Greaves Cotton and Co.; 800 bales cotton yarn, W.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY, November 3.

Meeting of Subscribers to the South African Indian Fund, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim's Office, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 4.

Bombay Insolvency Court, 11-30 a.m.
Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 5.

In Aid of the War Fund, performance of "Bhool Bhoolaya" by the New Alfred Dramatic Company at the Victoria Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 6.

Bombay High Court opens after the Vacation, 11-30 a.m.
P. & O. Company's S. S. Salsette with the English Mails of 17th Oct. due to arrive at 8 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

BAND AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Col. R. E. P. Pigott, C.I.E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B.B. & C.I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at Royal Yacht Club, this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—Myrella la Jolie	Berniaux.
Overture.—La Dame Blanche	Boieldieu.
Valse.—The Wedding Dance	Lincke.
Selection.—The Girl on the Film	Killo.
Capricho.—Moraima	Espinosa.
Selection.—Yeomen of the Guard	Sullivan.
Intermezzo.—Secrets	Ancliffe.
Rule Britannia.	

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld. for the day ending 31st October 1914.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.	
„ Paid up	15,00,000
Reserve Fu de	1,35,000
Fixed D posits and other sums due by the Bank	27,08,000
Current Deposits	10,29,000
Sundries	44,000
	54,16,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	19,30,000
Loans on Govt rmuses and other authorised securities	22,51,00
Local Bills Discounted	50,000
Office Furniture and Fittings	26,000
Sundries	53,000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, etc	11,06,000
	54,16,000

RUN OVER BY A MOTOR CAR.

While the taxi cab No. 2654 was being driven by one Joseph Martin along Queen's Road on Sunday evening, Francis Falao, an Indian Christian, who was going along the road got confused and was run over near the Mahomedan cemetery opposite Clarni Road Station. He received slight injuries to his head, chin and right hand and three of his ribs were fractured. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS

No cases of plague were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday. One attack and one death from small-pox and one attack of cholera were reported in the same period. The total mortality from all causes on Sunday was 67, as compared with 74 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 83 of 1912. The number of rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Saturday was 1586, out of which 5 were plague rats. B Ward contributed 3 of these latter and C Ward 2.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN RUPERT H. NOLAN

Friends of Captain Rupert Henry Nolan will learn with deep regret of the death of this able and promising young officer who was killed in action. Captain Nolan was born on November 22nd 1881 and was gazetted a lieutenant in the R.A.M.C., in January 1909 and was made a Captain three years later. Captain Nolan was a son of Superintendent W. Nolan, Bombay Police, who retired from the service about two years ago after a long and meritorious career.

SEQUEL TO A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

At the morgue, on Sunday, the acting Coroner Mr. H. P. T. Lattey held an inquest touching the death of Busji Govinda, a Hindu labourer aged about fifty-five.

The evidence showed that about twelve days ago the deceased, while walking along Grant Road, was accidently injured on his right foot by a passing victoria. He applied household remedies, with the result that tetanus set in and he died on Saturday evening.

The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus following an injury accidentally received.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. V. G. Bhatkhande, Hony. Secretary, St. John Ambulance Association, sub-centre, Poona, reports that out of the 36 ladies from the High School for Indian Girls and Training College for Women, Poona, 35 ladies passed the "First Aid" test and their names are as under :—

HIGH SCHOOL.—Miss Gajrabai More, Miss Grace Gaikwad, Mrs. Yamunabai Tipnis, Miss Ruth Soloman, Miss Sheba Ezekiel, Miss Dorothy Dhavale, Miss Flora Samson, Mrs. Sakhubai Apte, Miss Anjelina Soloman, Miss Champabai Anandkar, Miss Diana Isac, Miss Phulwani Pawar, and Miss Ruth Reuben.

TRAINING COLLEGE.—Miss Malanbai Thombre, Mrs. Kashibai Salunke, Mrs. Parvatibai Desai, Mrs. Akabai Relekar, Miss Gangubai Vaidya, Miss Manekbai Vaidya, Mrs. Kashibai Puranik, Miss Indumati Allulkar, Miss Shakuntala Pawar, Mrs. Radhabai Paranjpe, Miss Esther Soloman Mrs. Balubai Joshi, Mrs. Thakubai Kolhatkar, Mrs. Gangubai Kotulkar, Mrs. Sonubai Kalavedekar, Mrs. Dagdubai Ganacharaya, Mrs. Drauppadibai Gupte, Mrs. Taibai Phatak, Miss Mathurabai Kale, Miss Lea Isac, Mrs. Sakhubai Katkar, and Mrs. Rukmanibai Mahajan.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector O'Brien charged one Gunpat Viaram with the theft of currency notes of the value of Rs. 1,000 and three others with receiving them knowing them to have been stolen.

The case for the prosecution was that one Dahyabhai, a pearl merchant of Sheikh Memon Street, went to buy crackers on the 16th ultimo, when he lost the notes. A report was made to the Police on the 18th ultimo, and the accused were arrested on suspicion. Property worth Rs. 800 was recovered from the accused, who had bought ornaments and jewellery out of the notes.

All the accused were convicted. They were old offenders. The first accused was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused, who was a lad, was ordered to receive fifteen stripes. The third and fourth accused were sentenced to one year and six months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

BANDRA LIGHTING INSPECTOR IN TROUBLE.

On Saturday last, before Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, Sub-Inspector Athavle charged John Genoese Ximao De Mello, a native of Daman, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 90, alleged to have been misappropriated by him while serving as Lighting Inspector in the Bandra Municipality.

From the prosecution case it would appear that the accused had scarcely held the Lighting Inspector's post for a fortnight when he embezzled the above amount.

Edwin De Silva one of the witnesses in the case, when questioned if he knew the accused said he was only "acquainted with him but not introduced."

Sub-Inspector Athav'e said he did not wish to press the charge. From the very moment of the accused's arrest he had appeared penitent and given the police no trouble whatever. He therefore left him to the mercy of the Court.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.

THANA VAKIL FINED.

Mr. Motilal Jugaldas, District Pleader, Thana, was on Saturday last charged before Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, First Class Resident Magistrate, Thana, under section 96 of the District Municipal Act, for having done certain additions and alterations to some houses belonging to him in Bandra without municipal permission.

Mr. Motilal denied having carried out the works complained of and added that even if he had executed them, no municipal permission was necessary.

The Magistrate held the case proved against the accused and fined him Rs. 51.

News has been received of the death of Rev. T. R. Wade, B.D., for many years the senior clergyman in the diocese of Lahore, who died at Eastbourne last month.

(SHIPPING—*Contd.*)

H. Brady and Co.; 750 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons and Co.

RANGOON MARU (s) 33 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Orseolo from Venice, Agents Venice S. N. Co.—103 bales 6 cases cotton yarn, 458 cases 60 bales cotton goods, 31 bales 5 cases spun waste silk, 33 cases silk yarn, 1 case silk goods, 3 cases cotton and silk goods, 17 bales cotton and woollen goods, 45 casks 6,990 pieces flooring tiles, 62 cases hemp twine, 20 cases cordage, 630 kegs earth colour, 22 kegs 318 cases aniline, 625 cases lead, 6 bales paper, 1,375 bags 4 cases almonds, 15 packages cummin seed, 25 packages cochiniel, 38 bags gum arabic, 15 bags gum coarse, 10 bags gum folafola, 2 cases 3 bundles nukhla shells, 1 package cowries, 1 case tortoise shell, 2 bundles hides, 1 cask marsala wine, 41 cases silk worm eggs.

S. S. Dumra from Mahomerah, Agents M. M. and Co.—57 bundles 17 boxes 2 tins specie, 3 tins pearls, 1 tin gold coins, 1,672 bags 5,236 baskets 80 packages dates, 79 bags almond kernels, 97 crates 6 baskets pomegranates, 24 bundles skins, 4 bundles 71 bags attari, 45 packages sharkfins.

S. S. Shinchiku Maru from Kobe and Ports, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—170 bales cotton goods, 11 cases silk yarn, 100 cases glass bottles, 1,397 casks cement, 204 bags sago, 50 bags tapioca flour, 50 bags arecanuts, 1,125 bags betelnuts, 4 cases mace, 40 bags nutmegs, 19 bags pepper, 370 cases milk, 152 cases 25 half cases tea, 576 pieces sleepers, 208 bundles rattans, 30 bags fibres.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay 1st November 1914.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.812 Inches.
Temperature of Air	84.2 Degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.8 „
Dew Point	70.9 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.647 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky unity=10) .. ..

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Anchor Case Oil 125 deg.
Deer Brand 125 deg.
Swan Brand 125 deg.
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Quarterly .. .. Rs. 9

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, November 3, 1914.

THE COERCION OF TURKEY.

The timely issue of the Government communiqué regarding the persistently provocative attitude of Turkey against England, which has now brought about a state of war, has been a very wise step and should dispel any false notions which may prevail in India among Mahomedans, who will be able readily to appreciate that Turkey has been beguiled and decoyed by Germany against the allied forces, against her moral obligations to England, whose soldiers cemented their friendship by shedding their blood in the Crimean war for her independence. So far British foreign policy has rigidly observed and conserved the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and it surpasses our imagination how Turkey can ever expect to see a greater friend of Islam in her Teutonic allies. The apprehension lest Turkey might be tempted, or rather domineered into, joining Turkey and Austria-Hungary against the Powers of the Triple Entente, has, despite the hopes of her friends, been realised, and Turkey is now at war with the King-Emperor. It has been, as we said, a suicidal policy and Turkish chauvinists will ere long realise that this frantic and wanton rush into the war in breach of obligations to England, who has done so much for Turkey in the past, has been a fatal blunder. The lessons of the Balkans and its aftermath have been wholly lost on those who now dominate Turkish policy. Austria-Hungary despoiled her of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Germany supported the Italian raid on Tripoli. The overwhelming German military element in the Turkish Army has now entrapped her to be used as a cat's-paw.

That these pro-German propagandists have been trying to create dissension in India and Egypt for some time will come, no doubt, as a great surprise to the majority of enlightened Mahomedans of this country, who will, we trust, lose no time in explaining to their co-religionists that, despite England's sincere efforts to maintain friendly relations with Turkey, and without any provocation whatever, Turkey has rushed into war. The extent to which the Turks have been making preparations for war in Asia Minor, especially in the vicinity of Batum and Erzerum, is shown in the mail papers. The "Standard" correspondent in Petrograd wiring on October 6th certain statements which appeared in the "Novoe Vremya" the organ of the Russian War Office, said that the Turks were assuming "a most provocative attitude towards Russian subjects, while in the bazars an energetic propaganda was being carried on with the object of inciting the people to rise against Russia," on the false representation that Russia, after annexing Northern Persia, would attempt the seizure of Turkish Armenia. The message further states that it was generally known in Petrograd that, as soon as Germany declared war, Turkey hastily mobilised, concentrating her forces on the Asiatic frontier of the Caucasus, and her German officers were seen busily inspecting forts and garrisons in Trebizond Keresum, Baibust, Erzerum and Hasan Kaleb. But the mobilisation did not prove a success, as many of the reservists employed in the Crimea and in Caucasia, "either returned to the colours exceedingly reluctantly or endeavoured to escape service." Turco-German officials were reported to be travelling in Asia Minor as emissaries for the Young Turks, and succeeded in convincing the credulous people that Russia intended to take the Dardanelles and later on the whole of Turkish Armenia. But the attention of these strategist-emissaries was mostly directed towards stirring up hatred against the Russians as also against Greeks and the Armenians. Another instance of German activity in Asia Minor in influencing public opinion will be found in the following extract from a letter which appeared in the "Daily Chronicle."

"I have been away for a month in Constantinople taking a holiday. We returned on Saturday, our travelling on the railway (the Bagdad Railway) being possible only by virtue of a military pass issued by a German officer at the War Office in Constantinople.

"The Germans have an awful grip on this country, and are doing their best to force the country into war against Russia.

"Mobilisation is being carried out with German thoroughness and brutality,—the goods of the people are being confiscated, to say nothing of their persons. The country is already crushed by the military exactions and still it goes on."

What a pitiful light this throws on the fresh victimising of a long-suffering people by the adventurers to whom they entrusted their freedom.

The telegrams, which we publish today, bearing dates prior to the actual existence of a state of war, reveal only too clearly the extent to which the Turkish people have been the victims in this wretched business of the swashbucklers, who, in their turn, are the infatuated victims of German propagandists. There is every reason to believe that the sinister efforts of the German agents who have over-run Turkey and the officers who have taken control of her army and navy had been hitherto frustrated by the strenuous opposition of the Imperial family and the level-headed element in the Turkish Cabinet. That opposition, it would now seem, has only been overcome by what, in effect, amounts to a military revolution, controlled and directed by German officers, who have assumed, practically, the government of the country. We do not doubt the report that the German Government, as a last resort, intimated that it would not hesitate to take extreme measures, and that the guns of the Goeben were trained on the Imperial Palace; it affords the only credible explanation of the final acts which have produced a state of war between Turkey and the Allies. With two German warships in complete control of the Bosphorous, the Turkish army dominated by German officers, and the War Office under the control of a pro-German fanatic, it is not difficult to believe that the direction of Turkish policy is now exercised by Berlin, and that the Sultan and his government have been forcibly made the unwilling instruments of the Kaiser. Turkey, in fact, has become a possession of Germany; Enver Pasha, the pre-eminent Turkish patriot has made of his country a free gift to the Kaiser, to be used for the latter's purposes with the characteristic ruthless cynicism of the Prussian, that is ready to resort to any degree of treachery and to sacrifice the last drop of his friends' blood in the endeavour to save his own. That is the deplorable pass to which Enver Pasha and his gang of so-called patriots have reduced their country. Is it too much to hope that they may yet find that the spirit of the Turkish army and the Turkish people will revolt against this scheme to make of them the puppets of Prussian ambition?

THE CULT OF TREACHERY.

We see no reason to doubt the reports that have come from Europe during the past few days of attempts on the part of German agents in Paris to sound French opinion regarding German peace proposals, of a character favourable to France. These proposals are practically an invitation to the French to leave their Allies in the lurch, and, in return for the restoration of Alsace Lorraine, to withdraw from the war and agree to the establishment of a German enclave on the Scheldt. Thus Germany would be able to throw her whole weight against the British and Belgians and use Belgium as a base for an attack on England. The scheme pre-supposes such capacity on the part of the French for treachery and is so audacious that it might be regarded as the product of somebody's imagination, were it not that Germany, since the beginning of this miserable business, has displayed a cynicism in her estimate of other people's morality which makes it impossible to disbelieve offhand any report that she is seeking for a treacherous bargain to save herself from her present parlous position.

The last few mails have each added to our store of knowledge as to the diplomacy that was at work to provoke and to prevent war. We have been enabled to see from the numerous dispatches exchanged between the Foreign Secretary and his Majesty's representatives abroad, how strenuous were their endeavours to maintain peace and how determined was Germany to have war But the most recent disclosures go farther than laying the direct responsibility for the present war at Potsdam, for they relate to an earlier period of secret diplomatic history, when Germany tried by all the means in her power to dissolve by cunning and strategy the understanding between France, Russia and Great Britain, which had hitherto been the only consideration that had kept her monstrous ambitions curbed. The Prime Minister in the course of his speech at Cardiff, during mail week, made known to the public the existence of the secret attempt made by Germany to obtain an assurance from Great Britain that she would preserve a neutral attitude in any war in which the Kaiser was engaged,—a proposal almost as monstrous as the one made to Great Britain just before the declaration of war to barter the neutrality of Belgium. This occurred just after the Agadir incident of 1911, when Great Britain, to smooth over any German soreness that existed as a result of Great Britain's firm stand by France in that crisis, went out of her way to assure the German government that she had no aggressive designs against Germany. The Cabinet went so far as to draw up an assurance which was communicated to the Kaiser's government. The text of this document was revealed by Mr. Asquith in his speech at Cardiff. It was as follows:—

Britain declares that she will neither make nor join in any unprovoked attack upon German. Aggression of Germany is not the subject and forms no part of any treaty, understanding or combination to which Britain is now a part nor will she become a party to anything that has such an object.

But that, said Mr. Asquith, was not sufficient for German statesmanship.

They wanted us to go further. They asked us to pledge ourselves absolutely to neutrality in the event of Germany being engaged in war, and this, mind you, at a time when Germany was enormously increasing both her aggressive and defensive resources, and especially upon the sea, they asked us—to put it quite plainly—they asked us for a free hand so far as we were concerned if and when they selected the opportunity to overbear, to dominate the European world.

To such a demand, as Mr. Asquith declared, but one answer was possible and that was the answer we gave. From the earliest times, from the days of the Partition of Poland, Germany has set to the diplomatic world, an example of bad-faith, treachery and deceit, which, had it been followed by the nations of Europe, would have destroyed on that continent even the smallest respect for law,—a sentiment on which every civilised principle is founded,—and reduced the most enlightened peoples to the grade of brigands and buccaneers.

The official Belgian Grey Paper is not less damning in its evidence of the treacherous and cunning methods pursued by German diplomacy. It is an imperishable record of the heroism of the Belgian nation and the brutality of the German. It forms, as is well said by one journal, the only monument that Belgium will ever need to the courage and the patriotism of her people and rulers. It tells how, on the evening of the 1st August, there came to the Belgian Foreign Office a registered despatch, marked "tres confidentiel," and announcing that the Wilhelmstrasse had received definite information that the French forces intended marching upon the Meuse by Namur and Givet, in other words, to enter Germany by Belgian territory. Thereupon the despatch, unsurpassed for insolence and audacity in the annals of diplomacy, proceeds: "The Imperial Government cannot avoid the fear that Belgium with the best of goodwill, is not in a position to resist unaided a French advance on so great a scale. This fact constitutes sufficient certainty of a threat directed against Germany, and lays upon her the imperative duty of preventing this hostile attack." With the rest of this despatch we have long since been made acquainted, of the offer as it were of hush money, and its contemptuous rejection. And the effrontery of the excuse that Germany desired to assist Belgium to resist a violation of her territory by advancing French troops is beyond the wildest flight of imagination. But the outstanding feature of the sordid standard of national honour which Prussianism lays down for every country with which it has to deal is that it can never be persuaded that honour is lasting or genuine. Just as it twice made the bid for British neutrality at the expense of British honour, so it believed that Belgium having tasted the preliminary horrors of war would think better of her decision to stand by her solemn obligations, and thus, after the fall of Liege, we have the second invitation to allow a free passage to the German forces. On August 9, the German Emperor sent the following message to Belgium *via* Holland:—

Now that the Belgian army has, in a heroic resistance against a great superiority, maintained the honour of its arms in the most brilliant fashion, the German Government prays his Majesty the King and the Belgian Government to avert from Belgium the further horrors of war. The German Government is ready for any agreement with Belgium which could be reconciled in any conceivable way with its conflict with France.

Once more Germany offers her solemn assurance that she has not been actuated by any intention to appropriate Belgian territory, and that that intention is far from her. Germany is always ready to evacuate Belgium as soon as the state of war will permit her.

Belgian honour is unassailable and to Germany's odious compliments Belgium has turned the same deaf ear as to the brutal ultimatum on July 31st. She is paying a price for her fidelity that is unparalleled in the world's history. But throughout the ages to her will belong, in the history of this war, the first honours in the task of exposing and opposing the domination of the world by a people who have apotheosised brute force and treachery.

Notes of the Day

Survey of Bombay.

There has been no survey of Bombay since that carried out between 1865 and 1872. It has long been recognised that up to-date cadastral survey is necessary, and, after consulting the Corporation, the Improvement Trust and the Port Trust, the Bombay Government appointed a committee to consider the question and then asked the Government of India for the services of an expert surveyor. The expert, Mr. Newland, has come and with his staff has already commenced the survey To legalise his action, however, and to obtain for the surveyors the requisite statutory powers, the Local Government has undertaken legislation similar to that which provided for the survey of the town of Calcutta. The draft Bill which has been published, provides for the levy of a survey-fee, to meet part of the cost of the survey, as well as of fees for the revision of maps and plans and for copies of the records. In connection with the new survey it is proposed to establish a Central Survey Office, which will note all changes in title in Bombay and keep the survey maps and records up to date by correction.

A Seventy Years Old Law Suit.

A remarkable law suit has just come to a happy termination in the State of Dhrangadhra, Kathiawar. It has reference to a long-standing land dispute between the Bhayats of Kondh and Charadwa. For a parallel of the Kondh case, one has to refer to the old records of chancery, as the first petition or plaint in this suit was filed nearly seventy years ago, in 1845, when the British Political Agency was not on its present organised footing, and the province was more governed by lawlessness than by law. The Kondh case passed through many eventful phases, and was once even before the Government of Bombay. In order to secure a final judicial decision which would carry weight and inspire confidence, H. H. the Rajasaheb Ghanashyamsingh appointed a special judge. But before Mr. B. B. Joshi, bar-at-law of Bombay, the Special Judge, had time to apply himself to the voluminous mass of papers, Mr. Mansinghji Jhalta, the Dewan Saheb, brought about an amicable settlement with commendable tact and generosity. The settlement was signed by representatives of no less than seventeen out of eighteen shareholders, and a consent decree was recorded by the Special Judge. The termination of the suit was celebrated with great rejoicings and on Friday the club at Dhrangadhra was decorated with flags and bunting and generally *en fête* in honour of the occasion.

Indian Soldiers' Comforts.

While there are enquiries on all sides as to how best to provide aid and comfort for the Indian soldiers engaged in the war, Sir O'Moore Creagh, late Commander-in-Chief in India, in a letter to "The Times" points out that the soldiers of all overseas expedition have in recent years been well supplied with all necessaries such as warm clothing, etc. and even under unforeseen circumstances when a sudden transfer might necessitate warm clothing or other necessaries, the General Officer commanding has the authority to purchase locally in the country to which they are sent anything required by changes of weather, etc. The pay of the Indian soldier is fairly good, but, says Sir O'Moore Creagh, "his pension is totally inadequate." He points out that, after 18 years' service an Indian soldier, who generally has a family to support, gets a pension of 5s. 4d. a month, which is less than the average cost of living of even the lowest class of labourers in Northern India (6s. 8d.) for himself alone. The invalid pension, wound and family pension are on a still lower scale. Sir O'Moore Creagh is therefore of the opinion that it is now time for the Government of India to deal with the pension question. In this strikingly sympathetic letter Sir O'Moore Creagh further points out:—

But meanwhile the people who will suffer, and suffer greatly I fear, are wounded men, widows and orphans. It is to aid these that the efforts of well-wishers of the Indian soldier should be directed. I would recommend that funds should be collected for this purpose and sent to the Adjutant-General in India to be distributed through officers commanding regimental depots and recruiting staff officers. The reason I recommend this procedure is that Indian soldiers are of a class which resents charity but will accept help from friends whom they know and trust. The officers I have mentioned fulfil these conditions.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency The Governor arrived in Bombay yesterday from Poona.

According to a Poona message Mr Gokhale reached Malta on Sunday on his way back to India.

INDIAN TRADE AND THE WAR.

IMPORTS FROM ENEMIES' COUNTRIES.

CAN THEY BE REPLACED?

(Specially Written for the "Chronicle.")

For some time past the Government of India has been laudably addressing letters to the various mercantile and industrial bodies in reference to certain commodities which have hitherto been imported from Germany and Austria. Full and complete replies in details to the enquiries have not yet reached that authority. But we shall await with interest and curiosity the answers when published, though we are among those who are somewhat sceptical of India being in a position to launch into enterprises of a new character for the purpose of becoming independent in future of the stuffs and commodities imported from those two countries, especially Germany. We are already hearing the cry of the superficial protectionists who seem to fancy that the Government has only to declare a high tariff which shall automatically lead to the cessation of some of the important imports, such as aniline dyes and a variety of salts and chemicals. The Government, however, who are exceedingly well informed on the subject entertain no such delusion thereon, as these ardent and enthusiastic Protectionists, who may therefore be left severely alone. There are also some officials who are infatuated enough to fancy that from the salty shores of Cambay and Kharagoda any quantity of chemical salts for purposes of textile manufacturers may be cheaply obtained, so as to drive out the German imports. We shall cordially congratulate them when they have made their efforts commercially successful. It is one thing to make these things in one's tiny laboratory. It is another thing to produce immense quantities for commerce, quantities which could be produced so cheap as to shut out the cheaper foreign product. These ardent officials and the protectionists, of the hour we would advise to scan the pages of the "Economist" of 10th October last to discover for themselves how easy it is glibly to talk of driving away German Coal Tar dyes, and how difficult to manufacture them in practice at a rate which the cotton, silk, and woollen manufacturers may buy.

MIDSUMMER MADNESS.

In Leeds there is a certain Mr. Bedford, a Freetrader, who has lately agitated for the production of aniline dyes. He admits that the Germans by means of specially equipped chemical laboratories, at an expense of many million pounds sterling, during the last thirty years, have been able to manufacture those dyes from the waste products of coal. So successfully have they established their manufactures, that Germany supplies practically 90 per cent. of dyes to the world, the balance being made up by Belgium and Switzerland. Mr. Bedford and his Leeds Chamber have addressed the Board of Inland Trade Committee on the subject, suggesting that, by a modification of existing patent laws, and, by means of royalties and a protective tariff, England could be made a rival manufacturer with Germany. But Professor Green, of the Leeds University, seriously combats the suggestion, pointing out that, with all the capital which British enterprise may embark on new laboratories and other plant for manufacturing coal tar dyes, it would be found when peace is restored, that there would be such an overwhelming difference in the cost of production, nothing short of 100 per cent. over the German, that it would be midsummer madness for the textile manufacturers to confine themselves to the indigenous stuff. And it is here that the principle of Free Trade in practice once more asserts itself and demonstrates that it is always best for a country to leave alone those manufactures which another country can produce at a cost which it is hopeless for itself to attempt. That would apply to these aniline dyes. No British manufacturer would care to embark on an enterprise, costing at least 25 millions, to produce dyes at a cost of over 100 per cent. compared to Germany. Better for such to put their capital in the production of such other commodities as England cannot only produce cheaper than in any other country, but sell at a great profit.

A LESSON FOR INDIA.

Indian protectionists would do well to ponder on the practical conditions of commerce and manufactures, instead of vainly yearning for a sort of protection which can do no good to the country. If wealthy England, with her rich resources cannot vie with Germany in certain products, is it possible for poor India, with its very confined and undeveloped resources, to do aught. We recognise that there are and may be small industries which during their infancy, require protection. But to postulate that by a protective tariff generally India can drive away a large part of her foreign imports is a delusion.

It is, however, just possible that there may be now a better prospect for manufacturing natural dyes to be obtained from logwood and other vegetable drugs, which may obviate to a large extent the use of synthetic colours. Here there is every chance of success, if British chemists and manufacturers between them strive for the purpose. Fashion also must assist, seeing how fashion for years past has beaten so fondly to the bright colours which aniline dyes are able to produce. In India there are to be found vegetable dyes in profusion and there is ample official literature, lying on dusty bookshelves in the various Secretariats, which can be profitably studied. Indian enterprise, if properly directed and organised, can do a great deal by the aid of chemical science now so advanced, to manipulate [illegible] vegetable dyes for purposes of a profitable commerce. Here the cotton manufacturers may eventually meet with success, if only they will put their shoulders to the wheel.

ALLIES' PROGRESS IN BELGIUM.

ENEMY'S VIOLENT ATTACKS REPULSED.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING ON WHOLE FRONT.

In the western theatre, Paris reports continued violent attacks in the whole northern region. All these attacks eastward and southward of Ypres were repulsed and the Allies progressed northward and eastward of Ypres. Debouching from the river Lys, Hollebeke and Messines were taken by the Germans, but both were retaken the same evening by a series of vigorous counter-attacks. The struggle continues very fiercely in the Argonne district, where, however, the enemy is making no progress. The Allies captured 7,683 Germans from the 14th to 20th October, not including wounded prisoners, nor detachments from the front to the rear.

In the eastern theatre an official announcement from Petrograd states that the Russians have advanced on the East Prussian front and German attacks have ceased in the Bakalarjevo region owing to the terrible losses suffered by the enemy. The Russians on the river San stormed the Austrian fortified positions capturing 500 prisoners and quick-fiers.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CONTINUOUS FIGHTING IN THE NORTH.

VIOLENT ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, Nov. 2, 3-15 a.m.

A communiqué issued in Paris at eleven o'clock last night said:—In Belgium nothing fresh has occurred. We have repulsed in the course of the day violent attacks in the environs of Lihons, du Quesnoy and Santerre de Vailly-sur-Aisne and in the Forest of Grurie in Argonne. We continue to make slight progress north of Souain. Our offensive in Vosges has made us masters of heights adjoining Sainte Marie.

LONDON, Nov. 1, 5-20 p.m.

A communique issued in Paris says:—Nothing new has occurred on the Nieuport-Dixmunde front. The enemy continued violent attacks in the whole northern region. All these attacks eastward and southward of Ypres were repulsed and we progressed northward and eastward of Ypres.

The Germans at the beginning of the day, debouching from Lys, succeeded in taking Hollebeke and Messines, but we retook both places in the evening by vigorous counter-attacks.

On the rest of the front violent cannonades have occurred and fruitless attacks with the object of recapturing ground gained by us. The struggle continues very fiercely in Argonne, where the enemy, however, is making no progress.

We captured 7,683 Germans in the week from the fourteenth to the twentieth of October, not including wounded prisoners nor detachments *en route* from the front to the rear.

FRENCH PRESIDENT VISITS THE ARMIES.

PARIS, Nov. 1.

A communique says:—President Poincaré and M. Millerand have proceeded to visit the armies. We have repulsed attacks around Ypres and at other points. German counter-attacks failed.

GERMAN INVESTMENT OF VERDUN DENIED.

PARIS, Nov. 1.

It is semi-officially declared that the Germans have never invested Verdun. They have only attempted to bombard one fort at long range. After twenty-four hours they withdrew without doing any damage.

ENEMY RESERVISTS.

ON NEUTRAL VESSLS TO BE MADE PRISONERS.

LONDON, Nov. 1, 8-5 p.m.

The Press Bureau says that Government, in view of the fact that the Germans are removing from France and Belgium as prisoners all men of military age, has decided that all enemy reservists on board neutral vessels shall be made prisoners.

FRENCH CONTINUE THE OFFENSIVE.

GERMAN TRENCHES FLOODED OUT.

HAVRE, Nov. 2.

A Belgian communiqué says that the enemy occupying Ramsacapelle has been driven across the Nieuport-Dixmude railway with severe loss.

Elsewhere on the Belgian front the enemy has desisted his infantry attacks. The inundation has made the enemy's trenches untenable.

The French troops south of Dixmude have continued the offensive and now surround Poelcapelle.

The British south of Passchendaele were violently attacked by German reinforcements, but retook at the end of the day the ground yielded.

In the neighbourhood of Gheluvelt the British at several points repulsed the German attacks, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

On the rest of the front there has been no general action, but the Allies and enemy both made partial attacks.

The French progressed almost everywhere notably between Arras and Albert, on the hoights of the right bank of the Aisne, below Soissons, and on various parts of the Meuse.

GERMAN EFFORTS IN BELGIUM.

HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS TO BE BROUGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 2.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

London, October 30.—It is rumoured that for their next effort in Belgium the Germans will bring up 3,50,000 reinforcements and there are indications that the French will be found ready to take the utmost advantage of any consequent weakening of their line elsewhere. The enemy's present efforts are directed principally to that part of the Allies' line running north and south northward of Arras.

Various reports indicate that Germany is protecting Zeebrugge with big guns and is sending parts of submarines by train in the hope that she may be able to put them together there and create some kind of naval base. It is also expected that some German surface craft will endeavour to reach Zeebrugge by sea. A nineteen feet canal runs thence to Brugges.

News from Galicia is awaited with great interest. The Russians on the San were slower to take the offensive than those northward. The Austrians made a good fight and claim some successes. The Germans retreating from the Vistula are taking divergent lines and those south of the Pilitza moving south-west, have apparently lost touch with those northward of that river.

ROHILLA SURVIVORS.

LONDON, Nov. 1, 1-30 p.m.

The remainder of the Rohilla survivors, numbering about fifty, were rescued this morning.

VICTORIOUS RUSSIANS.

ADVANCING ON THE WHOLE FRONT.

AUSTRIAN FORTIFICATIONS STORMED.

GERMANS' TERRIBLE LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 1.

An official announcement says:—On the East Prussian front Russians have advanced in the region of Oladislavoff and in the forest of Romintin. German attacks in the Bakalarjevo region have ceased owing to terrible losses suffered by the enemy.

The Russians on the other side of the Vistula are advancing victoriously on the whole front. They have occupied Petrokoff, Opotchna and Ojaroff.

Fighting occurred on the road to Ojaroff and the enemy's rearguard was routed with the loss of four hundred prisoners, quickfirers and provision convoys.

The Russians on the river San near Lezochava stormed Austrian fortified positions and captured five hundred prisoners and quickfirers.

SOUTH AFRICAN REBELS.

PRACTICALLY ALL ACCOUNTED.

CAPETOWN, Nov. 2.

The rebels in the Lichtenburg district have been defeated, losing 13 killed, 36 wounded and 240 prisoners. Most of Maritz's chief supporters have now been accounted for.

BOMBARDMENT OF TSINGTAO.

MOSE OF GERMAN FORTS SILENT.

TOKIO, Nov. 1, 12-25 p.m.

An official announcement says:—Most of the German forts at Tsingtao are silent: only two are replying persistently. One fort is blazing and a fire has also broken out near the harbour and an explosion of an oiltank has occurred.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

It is officially announced in Tokio that a German gunboat has been sunk at Tsingtao.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The following list of casualties is announced:—

Wounded:—Lieut.-Colonel R. W. R. Barnes, Tenth Hussars; Major J. E. Green, East Lancashires; Major Honourable C. Mitford, Tenth Hussars; Captain G. M. Bentley, Northamptons; Lieut. E. Bethell, West Surreys; Captain R. Cavaye, Cameron Highlanders; Second-Lieut. A. Empson, Field Artillery; Captain Esdaile, West Surreys; Lieut. P. S. Hall, East Kents; Second-Lieut. J. B. Hayes, West Surreys; Second-Lieut. R. H. Henderson, First Dragoons; Lieut. E. T. Jones, Welsh Fusiliers; Captain W. Kennard, Thirteenth Hussars; Captain H. A. Kennedy, Irish Rifles; Lieut. J. Knyvett, Warwicks; Captain R. Leatham, Grenadiers; Captain H. W. MacCall, Yorkshires; Lieut. C. G. Mackenzie, Scots Fusiliers; Second Lieut. K. S. MacRae, Black Watch; Second Lieut. R. Pease and Captain H. Sidney, Northumberland Yeomanry; Lieut. G. B. Smyth, Engineers; Captain R. W. Stanton, Yorkshire Light Infantry; Captain G. C. Stewart, Tenth Hussars; Lieut. Sir R. Sutton, First Life Guards; Lieut. W. Tod and Captain Waley, Scots Fusiliers; Second Lieut. Hopkins, Bedfords; Second Lieut. Lloyd, Twenty-first Lancers; Second Lieut. McGregor, Gordon Highlanders; Second Lieut. Robertson, Royal Scots.

Wounded and missing:—Second Lieut. C. N. Kennedy, Scots Fusiliers; Captain H. Master, West Surreys.

Missing:—Second Lieut. C. Alston, Scots Fusiliers; Second Lieut. M. Forbes, and Captain G. H. S. Fowke, Gordon Highlanders; Captain L. Peel, Yorkshires; Lieut. J. F. J. Watson and Second Lieut. Kevill-Davies, Gordon Highlanders; Second Lieut. Williams, West Surreys.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

NIEUPORT.—Ten miles S. W. of Ostend.

YPRES.—In West Flanders, 18 miles N. W. of Lille.

DIXMUNDE.—15 miles south of Ostend.

LIHONS.—In the dep. of Somme, 12 miles W. S. W. of Peronne.

QUESNOY.—In the dep. of Nord, 20 miles E. by N. of Cambray.

SOISSONS.—On the river Aisne, 18 miles S. W. of Laon.

VERDUN.—About 28 miles west of the German frontier.

ALBERT.—Fifteen miles north-west of Peronne.

PASSCHENDACLE.—11 miles north-east of Ypres.

SOUAIN.—25 miles to the East of Rheims.

MOSLEM SHRINES.

TO BE IMMUNE FROM ATTACK.

DECLARATION BY GREAT BRITAIN AND ALLIES.

The following Press Note was issued by the Government of Bombay last evening:—

In view of the outbreak of War between Great Britain and Turkey which to the regret of Great Britain has been brought about by the ill-advised, unprovoked and deliberate action of the Ottoman Government, his Excellency the Viceroy is authorised by his Majesty's Government to make the following public announcement in regard to the Holy places of Arabia, including the Holy Shrines of Mesopotamia and the Port of Jedda, in order that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of his Majesty's most loyal Moslem subjects as to the attitude of his Majesty's Government in this war in which no question of a religious character involved:

These Holy places and Jedda will be immune from attack or molestation by the British Naval and Military forces so long as there is no interference with pilgrims from India to the Holy places and Shrines in question. At the request of his Majesty's Government, the Government of France and Russia have given them similar assurances.

LATEST CABLES.

ALLIES' DEMANDS.

NO REPLY FROM TURKEY.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Reuter learns that the Allies have presented a Note to Turkey asking for an explanation of the attacks in the Black Sea, demanding the withdrawal of Germans from Turkish ships and dismantling of the Goeben and the Breslau; otherwise diplomatic relations with the Allies will cease.

A reply has not yet been received, but it is earnestly hoped that the reply will be of such character as to prevent further extension of hostilities.

THE "TIMES" COMMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The "Times" referring to the Turkish situation says: The Turks have taken the sword in defiance of the Sultan's wishes. The Mahomedans in India have watched with sorrow and distress the process whereby Turkey has yielded to Prussian intrigue and gold, and are not in the least inclined to approve of the wild adventure against Russia and Britain, two mighty Powers whose strength they have good reason to know. Islam as a whole has not the slightest intention of becoming a pliant tool in German ambitions.

TURKISH FORCES IN SINAI.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

A message to the Amsterdam "Handelsblatt" from Berlin says that strong Turkish cavalry detachments have arrived at the Bay of Akaba and that Turkish scouts have appeared in the Sherm extremity of the Sinai peninsula.

BULGARIA'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Reuter learns from the Bulgarian Legation that although Bulgaria has been friendly to Turkey this does not imply that she agrees to the foreign policy of Turkey: far less to that of Germany. A vast majority of Bulgarians are in favour of the Triple Entente and insist on strict neutrality. Bulgaria will never forget Russia, her liberator, and her numberless British friends.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Turkish Ambassador had a farewell interview with Sir Edward Grey to-day.

Same arrangements have been made for his departure as for German and Austrian Ambassadors.

INDIANS' INTRODUCTION TO SHELL FIRE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

A letter from an officer describes the Indian troops' introduction to shell-fire.

He says they had hardly got into trenches when the Germans opened fire. It was the worst half-hour I have ever spent and as the Indians had never seen a shell before I did not know what they would do. They behaved splendidly, however. I believe they thought the shells were fire-works let off for their benefit. The Indians shouted with glee when they saw the Germans and let them know what good shots they were.

GERMANS COMPELLED TO RETREAT.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Reuter's correspondent on the Belgian frontier wires that the Germans have been compelled to retreat considerably to the east of Dixmude.

They were undoubtedly nonplussed at the opening of the sluices of the Yser Canal and are probably now endeavouring to find another line to the rear of that previously occupied. Conviction is gaining ground that their advance has been checked.

TURKEY COERCED BY GERMANY

THREAT TO SHELL IMPERIAL PALACE.

GERMAN OFFICERS SHOT BY TURKISH TROOPS.

INDIAN MOSLEMS' STEADFAST LOYALTY.

A "Gazette Extraordinary" from Simla dated November 2nd notifies for general information that war has broken out between Great Britain and Turkey. The Ambassadors of the Allies in Constantinople received their passports on Sunday and the Turkish Ambassador at Petrograd was to receive his on the same day.

According to a Petrograd telegram Germany forced Turkey into this position by intimidating that she will not hesitate to take extreme measures and that the Goeben has even trained her guns on the Imperial Palace in the Bosphorous.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of the Indian Mahomedans his Excellency the Viceroy has announced that the holy places of Arabia, including the holy shrines of Mesopotamia and the port of Jeddah, will be immune from attack or molestation by the British naval and military forces so long as there is no interference with pilgrims from India to the holy places and shrines in question. At the request of his Majesty's Government the Governments of France and Russia have given similar assurances.

Telegrams from all places testify that the precipitate action of Turkey will in no way affect the loyal attitude of the Indian Mussalmans.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

The following notification appeared in a "Gazette Extraordinary" yesterday:—

"It is hereby notified for general information that war has broken out between His Majesty and Turkey."

NO REPLY RECEIVED FROM TURKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov 1, 8-5 p.m.

Reuter learns that no Turkish reply had been received to-night although due yesterday evening.

PASSPORT FORMALITIES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1, 5-20 p.m.

The Ambassadors of the Allies in Constantinople have received their passports. The Russian and British Ambassadors were leaving yesterday evening and the French to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 1, 10-25 p.m.

The Turkish Ambassador in Petrograd receives his passports to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 1, 8-5 p.m.

It is officially announced that the British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople have requested their passports.

LONDON, Nov. 1, 1-30 p.m.

A message received from Constantinople via Berlin says that although he had already requested his passports, the Russian Ambassador on Saturday afternoon conferred with the Grand Vizier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.

The British Embassy officials have arranged to leave to-night. The Russian and French Embassies will follow. Many Britishers have left.

OTTOMAN ARMY'S HOSTILITY TO GERMANS.

GERMAN OFFICERS SHOT BY TURKISH TROOPS.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 31, 8-15 p.m.

Reuter learns that intelligence has reached London that considerable irritation exists in certain sections of the Ottoman Army against the Germans. A few days ago four German officers were shot by Turkish troops at Adrianople.

The papers in Greece consider that the peace in the Balkans depends on Bulgaria.

BRITISH TERRITORIALS IN EGYPT.

SPLENDID BEARING A REVELATION.

CAIRO, Nov. 1.

Great enthusiasm was aroused by the parade of the British Territorial forces here representing all arms. Their splendid bearing was a revelation.

GERMANY'S COERCIVE TACTICS.

GOEBEN'S GUNS TRAINED ON IMPERIAL PALACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 31, 3-5 p.m.

The "Bourse Gazette" says Germany has intimated to Turkey that she will not hesitate to take extreme measures and that the Goeben has even trained her guns on the Imperial Palace in the Bosphorus.

Prolonged interviews have taken place in Petrograd between the Italian Ambassador and the Rumanian Minister, and between the latter and M. Sazonoff.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TURKEY

GERMAN MACHINATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 1, 3-40 a.m.

The Press Bureau in a long statement regarding British attitude towards Turkey says:—"At the beginning of the war Britain with the concurrence of France and Russia assured Turkey that if she remained neutral her independence would be respected. Britain has since endeavoured with the greatest forbearance to preserve friendly relations in spite of increasing breaches of neutrality on the part of Turkey with regard to the German warships.

"Ever since the Goeben and Breslau took refuge in Turkish waters, Turkey's attitude has caused surprise and uneasiness. Turkey has never fulfilled her promises to disband the German crews of the Goeben and Breslau, while since the war large numbers of German officers have invaded Constantinople, usurped the authority of Government and coerced the Sultan's Ministers into a policy of aggression.

"The Turkish Minister of War under German advice prepared an armed force for an attack on Egypt and the Suez Canal, while mines have been prepared for laying in the Gulf of Akaba."

The statement proceeds to detail German intrigues to inveigle the Mahomedans to fight against Britain. It expresses the conviction that such intrigues cannot influence the loyalty of seventy millions of Mahommedans in India or the feeling of the Mahommedans in Egypt.

BULGARIA'S EXPECTANT ATTITUDE.

WILL SHE JOIN THE ALLIES?

SOFIA, Nov. 1, 4-30 p.m.

In Government circles it is thought that Bulgaria will adopt an expectant attitude with regard to Turkey.

On the other hand the Opposition think that Bulgaria ought to abandon her neutrality and join the Triple Entente.

(Continued on page 6.)

TURKEY COERCED BY GERMANY.

(Continued from page 5.)

CRISIS PRECIPITATED BY GERMANS.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA PREPARED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM,)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Allies are conferring with regard to the Turkish crisis and are awaiting explanations.

Diplomatists are of opinion that the Germans in charge of the Turkish ships may themselves have precipitated the crisis even without Constantinople's knowledge.

In any case the immediate removal of Germans from the warships will be required.

Great Britain and Russia are prepared for all eventualities.

TURKEY'S PACIFIC ASSURANCES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

A telegram from Constantinople dated October 28th states that the Grand Vizier has renewed to the British Ambassador emphatic assurances that Turkey will not embark on war.

Turkey is sending Balil Bey on a mission to Sofia, Bukharest, Vienna and Berlin to explain the necessity for Turkey's neutrality.

OTTOMAN GOVERNMENT IGNORANT OF WARSHIPS' RAIDS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.

Advices received here say that the Turkish Minister of Finance has informed the French Ambassador in Constantinople that the raids by the Turkish warships took place without the knowledge of the Ottoman Government.

These three telegrams were obviously delayed in transmission, the facts disclosed having occurred prior to the Viceroy's announcement regarding the outbreak of war.

INDIA AND TURKEY.

THE DUTY OF MAHOMEDANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR:—I expect that many of my co-religionists are writing to you to-day about the recent action of Turkey, but so far from that fact deterring me it only acts as an incentive to me to write in the hope that this letter may add a tribe to the weight and force of their arguments. I do not want to prophesy in any way, certainly not to attempt a forecast of what Turkey's war policy may lead to. All I want to do is to indicate what appears to me to be in present circumstances the plain and imperative duty of every Indian Mahomedan. But first of all, lest it be thought that I am hostile to Turkey, permit me to say that in the past Turkey has had no warmer friend than myself; of this fortunately I have been privileged to give the only practical proof within my power.

One hears speculation on all sides as to what will be the effect upon India of Turkey's plunge into war. Surely such speculation implies disbelief in the present declaration of loyalty to the British Raj of which the Empire is so proud. Those declarations either mean something or nothing; there is no chance here for neutrality or a half way course. I maintain they mean something and that, whatever follies Turkey may be led into, nothing will shake our loyalty. We are loyal to King George, and not any other Power. Yet one need not censure the Sultan, for the war is not of his making since he is but a mere tool in the hands of opportunist politicians at Stamboul, who again dance like puppets as the stringe are pulled from Berlin. Let there be no mistake about that. But if there is any doubt let us affirm the truth in every way conceivable. It used to be said that loyal addresses and so forth were mere idle lip-service; but the war has surely given the lie to that old misrepresentation. Already the fields of France are red with Indian blood; yet that has been shed in vain, if we who stay at home are going to doubt each other's devotion to the cause of justice and civilization which is ours.

What can be done? Why surely we in India can combat the subtle insinuations that Mahomedan India will be adversely affected by this regrettable development. We can instruct the ignorant as to the true meaning of the war, we can show how Turkey has been misled, and we can perhaps trace to its source any lie that leads men to suppose that our loyalty is doubtful. We can denounce the waverers and the disloyal, if any be found among us, and we can convince the world that, though we are of one religious faith with the Turks we are not of the same political faith,—for as his Highness the Aga Khan has told us, we do not believe in the Emperor William as a prophet and saviour. To do that effectively we must organize and co-operate. Do the old leaders of the community in Bombay hold back?—Yours etc.

CASSAMALLY JAIRAZBHOY.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

GOVERNMENT RELIEF MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM,)

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 1.

It is officially stated that Government is commissioning four Alexandria firms to buy cotton extensively from small proprietors at reasonable rates to be stored until times are more prosperous. It is believed that this, added to the generous aid rendered by Great Britain, will greatly relieve the situation.

INDIAN MOSLEMS' ATTITUDE.

MR. MAHOMET ALI INTERVIEWED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 2.

The Urdu papers are silent to-day and the "Hamdard" only gives the news of the outbreak of the war with Turkey.

Mr. Mahomet Ali, Editor of the "Comrade" and the "Hamdard" interviewed on the subject of the action of Turkey and of the Allies, said that the worst which he had feared for some months past had to his deep distress at last come to pass. He had expressed his own views which he believes to be shared by the vast bulk of Mussalmans in the column of the "Comrade" when writing on the "Times" article on the choice of the Turks, and there was nothing that he could add to it or take away from it. The Turks had now made their choice and it could cause the Indian Mussalmans nothing but the deepest pain to find the armies of the servant of the holy places of Islam and of the King-Emperor who ruled over the largest numbers of Mussalmans, facing each other as enemies. As he stated in the columns of the "Comrade" they must commend their souls to God and place their services at the disposal of the Government for the preservation of the peace and tranquility of India. So long as the Allies did not attack Arabia and endanger the protection of Islam's holy places by a really independent Moslem Power the conflict between the Turks and the Allies would have only a secular character. They should, and he felt sure that they would, consider the preservation of peace and order in India as much a duty of their own as that of any officer of Government but it was equally certain that the feelings of the Indian Mussalmans in this awful crisis would be of the deepest distress. As he had already stated their position was that of the children of parents who had quarrelled with each other. Right might be on one side or the other, but the sorrow and the suffering was in any case that of the children. Mr. Mahomet Ali's advice to the Mussalmans was that whatever their feelings it was their clear duty to assist their Government to the fullest extent of their power in maintaining the peace of India at this supreme crisis, although it was his firm belief that the peace of India was as safe to-day as it has ever been.

Other Mahomedan gentlemen interviewed, expressed similar sentiments and affirmed their loyalty to the British Raj.

MOSLEM OPINION IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

Referring to the situation created by Turkey, "The Englishman" points out that the sentiment of Indian Moslems towards Turkey is recent and is not based either on religious dogma or tradition. The Sultan of Turkey is neither the Caliph nor a Mahdi and till a few years ago the vast majority of Mahomedans in India had never heard his name and would have indignantly repudiated any suggestion that they owed him allegiance of any kind whatsoever. The Moslem element in India has not been less spontaneous than the Hindu in its domonstration of loyalty and who can doubt that it will stand the strain of the test to which it is now to be subjected?

A prominent Mahomedan seen last night by a representative of "The Englishman" expressed the opinion that Turkey had taken a fatal step in attacking Russia. He said it would cause considerable pain to the Indian Mahomedans to find that Turkey has yielded to the mischievous influence of the Germans against the advice of their co-religionists in this country. He did not think that the war against Turkey would affect India much. Among the educated Mahomedans in India there was considerable difference of opinion as to the position of the Sultan in the temporal affairs of the Mahomedans. They doubted if he was an absolute authority in such matters. This was the attitude he said of a large number of educated Mahomedans, chiefly of the followers of Sir Syed Ahmed. They believed that the Sultan was bound to conduct affairs in the light of the teachings of the Koran and the traditions of the Prophet and if not justify a war of aggression. The Sultan had not been attacked by any of the Powers of the Triple Entente. Moreover, the Mahomedans in India knew that the Sultan was powerless in the hands of the Young Turks and was not personally responsible for the acts of aggression against Britain. The position was certainly a delicate one, but he saw that if only the Government dealt firmly with any mischief-mongers, who may be about to mislead illiterate Mahomedans, there was no danger of anything untoward happening.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—We doubt not that this threatened new complication will not affect the loyalty of proverbially loyal Mahomedans of India to the British Throne. Already the better mind of the Indian Muslim community has commenced speaking out against the unreasonable attitude of the Sultan and the chorus of "Bakrid" prayers for the success of the British arms is still ringing in the ears of the world.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 2.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says:—The Princes and Peoples of India will receive the Viceroy's statement with calmness and fortitude. The Indian Mahomedans have emphatically brought home to the Turkish people their attitude in the matter of their loyalty to the British Government and the Turks should not be surprised to learn that, now they have elected to make war against Great Britain, the Indian Mahomedans will warmly support the Crown, irrespective of religious considerations. The paramount religious duty of the Mahomedans is to be loyal to the Crown and come what may, they will maintain their loyalty.

THE NIZAM'S LOYALTY

STIRRING MANIFESTO TO MAHOMEDANS.

APPEAL FOR DEVOTION TO BRITISH CROWN

We have received the following from H. H. the Nizam's Government:—

HYDERABAD, Nov. 2.

The following is an English translation of a manifesto published to-day in a Gazette Extraordinary of the Hyderabad State by order of His Highness the Nizam G.C.S.I. It begins with the Minister's introduction as follows:—

The wise and statesmanlike *farman* which His Highness has been pleased to issue for the guidance and peace of mind of his beloved subjects in view of the recent events in Europe and the turn taken by the war, is published in this *Jarida* for general information. It is to be hoped that the subjects of this State will realize the importance of these directions in their own best interests and the interests of their country and their master and Sovereign and carry them out fully and completely.

SALAR JUNG.

Minister to His Highness the Nizam.

THE FARMAN.

The following are the words of the *farman*:—

In view of the present aspect of the war in Europe let it be generally known that at this critical juncture it is the bounden duty of the Muhammadans of India to adhere firmly to their old and tried loyalty to the British Government especially when there is no Moslem or non-Moslem power in the world under which they enjoy such personal and religious liberty as they do in India and when, moreover they are assured by the British Government that, as it has in the past always stood the best friend of Islam, so will it continue to be Islam's best friend and will always protect and cherish its Moslem subjects. I repeat and reiterate that in the crisis before us the Muhammadan inhabitants of India, especially the subjects of this State should, if they care for their own welfare and prosperity, remain firm and whole-hearted in their loyalty and obedience, swerve not a hair's breadth from their devotion to the British Government whose cause, I am convinced, is just and right, keep sacred the tie which binds the subject people to their rulers and lastly that they should in no case allow themselves to be beguiled by the wiles of any one into a course of open or secret sedition against the British Government. Finally I give expression to the hope that as I, following the tradition of my ancestors hold myself ever ready to devote my own person and all the resources of my State and all that I possess to the service of Great Britain, so will all the Muhammadans of India, especially my own beloved subjects hold themselves whole heartedly ready in the same way.

FALSE REPORTS IN SIND.

COMMISSIONER'S APPEAL TO MOSLEM LEADERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 2.

Speaking at the annual "At Home" of the Sind Madrassah Old Boys Association, the Commissioner in Sind remarked that the educated Mahomedans in Karachi and in Sind generally, had an opportunity of rendering a valuable service to their province, to their community and to the Empire at this moment by allaying or correcting the numerous exaggerated or false reports which were being circulated, sometimes thoughtlessly, sometimes mischievously, concerning the course of events in the war. Many of these false rumours and reports were directly aimed at alienating from the Empire the Mahomedan good will. The responsible officers are perfectly content to leave the matter to the ordinary common sense of the Mahomedans, but it was highly desirable that the leaders and representatives should actively bestir themselves in checking, dissipating and explaining to the more uneducated of the community the real meaning of the false reports and rumours.

"ID" PRAYERS FOR SUCCESS OF BRITISH ARMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 2.

After "Id" prayers in the Lahore Badshai Mosque and at the Idgah at Jullundur and other places on Saturday, the Mahomedans prayed for the success of the British arms.

A suggestion is being made that the Moslem of Lahore should shortly hold public meetings to consider the position brought about by the participation of Turkey in the war.

THE FINANCIAL STRAIN.

GOVERNMENT AS 1ST STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

In order to avoid forced realisations Government has arranged with the Bank of England to make advances to certain classes of lenders on the Stock Exchange to enable them to continue loans till the end of the war.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COY.

DISSATISFIED SHAREHOLDERS

A STORMY MEETING.

The ninth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company Limited was held yesterday afternoon in the Company's offices, the Hon Mr. T. W. Birkett presiding, when the Directors' report was presented to the shareholders:—

The usual services were maintained throughout the year. The opening of a portion of the New Alexandra Dock for traffic at the end of March had very little effect in reducing the congestion prevalent in the Prince's Dock during the busy season of April and May. Your Directors however still hope that when the Alexandra Dock is fully completed the position in the old Docks.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The chairman moved the adoption of the report. In the course of his speech in support of his proposition, he said:—

You will doubtless have noticed that the earnings from all sources show a considerable increase, which, considering the fact that fares on the Konkan coast lines have still been fixed on an extremely low basis, and the earnings therefrom consequently kept at a much lower figure than we might expect in normal times, I think you will agree with me in considering a satisfactory feature. The earnings of the various cargo lines shew small increases when compared with last year, and those of the purely passenger lines also shew that on the Konkan Coast the volume of traffic slightly increased ast year.

Turning now to the Debit side, which our experience shows you always criticise very closely indeed, no doubt the increase in the total will have attracted your attention. You were, I must remark, prepared by my predecessor in this Chair when he addressed you last year, for an increase in our Coal bill, an increase which has made a great inroad into our customary profits, and which I am sure you will have realised was as unavoidable as it is unpleasant. I think that I may here remark that we have contracted for our next year's supplies at a considerable reduction on the prices paid for the two previous years which should have an effect on next year's results if normal times are likely. The trend of traffic has necessitated our burning more coal than last year in order to lift it.

The competition on the Konkan Coast still continues as before, but as the competing Company has not yet made public its results for last year, I cannot state whether the end we have aimed at has been attained or not.

The hostilities in Europe with their upsetting effect on the financial and trade fabric of the world, have made their dread influence felt even at this remote distance from the seat of war. I need hardly remind you that our financial year was but one month old when the war broke out. On more than one occasion during the past three months under orders from Government we have had to suspend the running of our steamers, and no one regrets more than I do the necessity. We must also regret the great inconvenience caused to the travelling public, an inconvenience I may say which has been in the most part cheerfully borne, but the stoppages of traffic were inevitable. You are all aware of the steps that Government is considering in consultation with the leading commercial men of the city with regard to the cotton crop, and until some scheme is evolved to aid the finance of the crops, it is almost an impossibility to say whether we may expect a good season or not.

Sir Vithaldass D. Thakersey seconded the proposition.

"A MELANCHOLY EXHIBITION"

Mr. N. N. Guzder, in opposing the adoption of the Report said the report was a most melancholy exhibition of the Agents' utter inability to work the Company. When the Company was floated by Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., in the year 1906, they were told that all the vessels were in a perfectly sound condition. They were told that its former owner, Mr. Haji Esmail Hasam, was making a nett profit of 20 per cent per annum, whereas they had not, on an average, received more than 5¼ per cent. It was therefore high time that Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., should take a few lesson is the "art of efficiency" from the sons of Mr. Haji Esmail Hasam. There had been a lot of fuss made before the Public Services Commission by Anglo-Indian witnesses regarding the "inefficiency" of the Indians. He most emphatically and boldly asserted that the Indians were a hundred times more efficient than the Anglo-Indians, and, if Lord Islington and the Members of the Public Services Commission wanted a proof of this, let them compare the result of the working of this Company under Mr. Haji Esmail Hasam and that under Sir Henry Procter and his Anglo Indian partners.

Dr. Postwalla agreed with Mr. Guzder and said that there was something wrong somewhere and it was in their interests to investigate the same without delay.

Mr. J. D. Nadirshaw also opposed the proposition. He said he had been speaking to deaf ears from year to year to show how the company was going down. Their debt had been increasing and he appealed to the share-holders to combine and investigate the matter. He appealed to the Board of directors to take the share-holders into their confidence and allow them to choose their own independent directors. He moved an amendment that the report be recorded and that in the opinion of the meeting, the board of directors had failed to direct and control satisfactorily the management of the company's affairs and had, thereby, proved themselves incompetent to work the same.

Mr. Dalal seconded the amendment.

SIR H. PROCTER'S REPLY.

Sir Henry E. E. Procter said that his company was accused of mismanagement and yet he did not remember having ever received any suggestions to improve that management. Destructive criticism was easy but constructive criticism was a different thing altogether and they had never heard it. He would tell them what good management was. Firstly, they should keep up the receipts; secondly, they should keep the expenditure in limits and thirdly they should decide on a good policy and maintain it. This year's receipts were a record. The increase in the expenditure was perfectly satisfactorily explained and it was very disheartening for the agents to hear these remarks every year when they were doing their best to guard the interests of the company in every way. Their policy from the beginning was to pay moderate dividends and build up a strong reserve to meet exigencies and competition, and if the share-holders had allowed them to maintain that policy and had not with the assistance of Mr. Ismail pressed them to declare a higher dividend, they would not have incurred any debts.

As there were no other speakers, the chairman announced that he ruled the last part of Mr. Nadirshah's amendment out of order and he wished to know if Mr. Nadirshah would agree to let the first part out to the vote.

Mr. Nadirshah replied in the negative, and the chairman put the original proposition to the vote and on a show of hands declared it carried. He declined to give the number of votes on either side asked for by Mr. N. Guzdar.

On the motion of Mr. Purshotamdass Thakoredass, seconded by Mr. Volkart, a dividend of Rs. 5 on ordinary shares and of Rs. 7 8 less income tax on preference shares was then declared.

SIR SASSOON DAVID.

Sir Henry E. E. Procter then moved that Sir Sassoon J. David be re-elected a director.

The proposition having been seconded, Mr. N. N. Guzdar said Sir Sassoon J. David had done absolutely nothing to secure for the shareholders a higher rate of dividend than 4 per cent. nor had he done anything to curtail the expenditure of the Company so that the Shareholders might get as great a dividend as possible. They did not want on their Board men who were blind to the interests of the Shareholders. Let them exercise their right to appoint Directors. Let not the Agents thrust directors upon them.

He, therefore, moved as an amendment that Mr. C. M. Cursetji be elected a director in place of Sir Sassoon J. David

Dr. Postwalla seconded the amendment.

The amendment was then put to the vote and declared lost. Mr. Gazdar and his supporters thereupon shouted with one voice that that was impossible and that there was a majority on their side. The meeting then became unruly and an appeal was made to Sir Henry Procter to decide the question. Sir Henry replied that he was not the chairman of the meeting.

The chairman said that if they were dissatisfied with his verdict, they could ask for a poll, whereupon the supporters of the amendment cried out "No, no" and said they knew they would be beaten by Haji Ismail's 6,000 votes.

The chairman then put the original proposition to the vote and on a show of hands declared it lost. The supporters of the amendment thereupon exclaimed that the voting had been the same and the chairman had done them injustice by declaring the amendment lost. Very strong language was used and the chairman had great difficulty in getting a hearing. When the cairmhan found that he could be heard, he announced that a poll had been demanded on the proposition. The meeting thereupon became very noisy and many spoke in very strong langnage against the agents. Ultimately Mr. Gazdar and his supporters left the meeting in a body. After this the rest of the business was transacted through without any discussion.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—

The representatives of the various Associations who attended the meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce on October 8th are informed that the Committee appointed were given an opportunity of meeting members of the Government of Bombay and discussing matters informally.

The Committee submitted the outlines of a proposal for the storage and finance of cotton based on Warehouse Warrants, and indicated the lines on which it was believed Government might give support to the scheme without incurring any serious financial liability or expenditure, viz., by guaranteeing a minimum value for Warrants on a safe basis, and by agreeing to make partial re-advances against Warrants if asked to do so by Banks and others: but they felt that matters would be a good deal expedited if an opportunity were given for discussing the question with a representative of the Government of India on the spot.

At about the same time it was announced that the Government of India had decided to depute an officer to visit Bombay to enquire into the cotton situation; and as it is understood that Mr. H. F. Howard has gone into the whole question very fully with the representatives of all the interests concerned as well as with the members of the Committee, and Government will no doubt consider his report in due course, the Committee are not at present taking any further steps.

(Sd.) MARSHALL REID,
Chairman.

Messrs. C. M. Gregory and Co., engineers, Mussoorie, will shortly undertake a survey for the construction of aerial tramway lines from Kathgodam at the foot of the hills, to Naini Tal and thence to Bhowali.

TATA IRON WORKS.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR 1913-14.

In their report for the year ending 30th June 1914, the Directors of this Company state that the Company's net profit during the year ending 30th June 1914, amounted to Rs. 22,63,779-12-3 which with the sum of Rs. 71,298 brought forward from the last year's account, makes a total sum of Rs. 23,35,078. Out of this, the sum of Rs. 1,52,039 which was received as premium on shares sold during the year has been carried to the Reserve Fund Account.

The following sums amounting to Rs. 8,62,982 have been appropriated from the profit:—

	Rs.
To Depreciation Fund Account....	3,50,000
To Repairs and Renewals Account.	4,32,982
To Furniture and Preliminary Expenses Account	80,000

After making all these deductions, there remains a balance of profit of Rs. 13,20,056 out of which the Directors recommend a dividend on Preference Shares for the twelve months ending 30th June 1914 at the rate of Rs. 8-12-3 nett per share, that is, at six per cent. per annum less income-tax. This will amount to Rs. 3,40,248 and out of the balance of Rs. 9,79,808 the Directors recommend that Rs. 4-8-0 per share be paid as a Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary Shares, viz., Rs. 8,97,115 leaving a balance of Rs. 82,692 which amount they recommend should be carried forward.

EVENTFUL VOYAGE OF S. S. DERBYSHIRE.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM THE EMDEN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 2.

An eventful voyage is reported by the s. s. Derbyshire which came in to-day from England:—Shortly before entering Marseilles, the passengers were surprised by a shot fired across the ship's bow. The steamer was boarded by naval officers who after inspecting the papers permitted her to proceed. On nearing Malta they were again brought to a halt by a shot being fired in the same spot and were again allowed to proceed. Near the Suez they saw a British man-of-war capture three German vessels which had been forced to leave the Suez that day. The next incident was the stranding of the Taiwabi off the Arabian coast. An emergency life-boat was sent to her assistance but the officer and the crew of stewards of the life-boat were told that their services were not needed. The Taiwabi is said to have had on board as passengers the Indian crews of several German merchant vessels who were being taken back to Bombay. No halt was made at Aden. Some distance from Colombo, when off the Laccadives, a large piece of wreckage of a newly built ship was found with the chart house painted on it. This is supposed to be part of the ill-fated Chilkana. The fears of those on board were greatly raised about the Emden's proximity but fortunately the voyage was continued to Colombo without a mishap.

HEAVY RAIN IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

Exceptionally heavy rain fell in Madras on Saturday night and during practically the whole of yesterday. Many of the low lying parts of Madras were flooded but no serious damage appears to have been done in the city. Up to 8 o'clock yesterday morning 1.70 inches of rain had been recorded and during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day, no less than 5.86 inches fell, making a total during less than 36 hours of 7.56 inches. The average rainfall from 1st April to date is 30.19 inches, whereas the actual quantity recorded is 48.33 inches, an excess of 18 18 inches.

AWARDS FOR BRAVERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Lieuts. G. Dobbs, Royal Engineers, and A. A. Knight, Munster Fusiliers, have been awarded the Legion of Honour for bravery.

EMDEN'S VICTIMS.

BATAVIA, Nov. 2.

One officer and forty-five men of the French destroyer Mousquet which was sunk by the Emden have arrived at Sabang. The officer died in hospital.

HAJ PILGRIMS.

JEDDAH, Nov. 2.

The health of the pilgrims at Hedjas is perfect.

THE SINKING OF THE HERMES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Hermes was struck by two torpedoes. She floated for forty-five minutes and then turned turtle and sank.

Destroyers hurried to the spot and rescued most of the crew.

GERMAN PAPER IN PEKING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PEKING, Nov. 1.

The Germans have bought the "Peking Gazette." There is now no English paper in Peking.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES IN BELGIUM

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Germans are feverishly entrenching between Ostend and Knocke. A captured German officer estimates the German losses at 150,000 and says that British warships have annihilated whole batteries and battalions.

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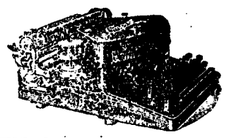

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DEADLY GUNS OF MODERN WAR.

SHELLS THAT SLAY BY THEIR FUMES.

The asphyxiating power of modern artillery is often a subject of discussion, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader" on Oct. 4. That the fumes of the famous French three-inch shell have a most deadly effect in an enclosed space, at any rate, is shown by the scene which met the eyes of the French when they entered a chateau occupied by Germans which had just been bombarded.

On entering the drawing-room they found a company of Wurtemburgers petrified in action. Some were standing at the windows taking aim, with their fingers still pressed on the trigger; others were playing cards and smoking cigarettes. An omcer was there with his mouth open in the act of dictating an order.

The figures looked absolutely lifelike, and had preserved the positions which they had occupied scarcely an hour before, when they unconsciously breathed death.

An artillery officer, who has returned wounded from the front, gives some interesting details regarding the working and effects of the German 42 centimetre (17-inch) howitzer, from which so much is expected in Germany.

While if well served and employed under proper conditions the 17-inch gun, the officer admits, can produce really disastrous effects, he observes that the handling and transport are so difficult that these ideal conditions are rarely obtained. Even 36 and 40 horses are unable to drag these gigantic pieces of ordnance over the French roads soaked by the autumn rains, while the mechanism is so delicate that it is extremely difficult to replace.

Again, while effective at a distance, the 17-inch is harmless at close range, and at the mercy of a bayonet charge. The officer noticed furthermore that the shells burst nearly all too soon or too late and often not at all.

FRENCH CAPTURES.

The French troops have quickly grasped the best method of dealing with these monsters. Once they have succeeded in passing the zone commanded by their fire they bring the handy 75 millimetre gun in action, sweep away the German artillerymen, especially the engineer gunlayers, and then charge. Already a fair number of these enormous pieces have been captured in this way.

In conclusion the officer expresses the opinion that the 17-inch is certainly a fine invention, but is only really useful if its position is guaranteed by thoroughly efficient light artillery, such as the French 75 guns, and by steady and accurate infantry fire.

MR. THOMAS HARDY ON RHEIMS.

THE NIETZSCHE BLIGHT.

Mr. Thomas Hardy, the famous novelist, who began life as an architect, has written to the press a letter containing a scathing denunciation of the bombardment of Rheims Cathedral..

If I had been told, says he, three months ago that any inhabitants of Europe would wilfully damage such a masterpiece as Rheims in any circumstances whatever, I should have thought it an incredible statement. Is there any remote chance of the devastation being accidental, or partly accidental, or contrary to the orders of a superior officer? This ought to be irrefutably established and settled, since upon it depends the question whether German civilisation shall become a byword for ever, or no.

Should it turn out to be a predetermined destruction—as an object lesson of the German ruling caste's Will to Power—it will strongly suggest what a disastrous blight upon the glory and nobility of that great nation has been wrought by the writings of Nietzsche, with his followers, Treitschke, Bernhardi, etc. I should think there is no instance since history began of a country being so demoralised by a single writer, the irony being that he was a megalomaniac, and not truly a philosopher at all.

What puzzles one is to understand how the profounder thinkers in Germany and to some extent elsewhere, can have been so dazzled by this writer's bombastic poetry—for it is a sort of prose-poetry—as to be blinded to the fallacy of his arguments—if they can be called arguments which are off-hand assumptions. His postulates as to what life is on this earth have no resemblance to reality. Yet he and his school seem to have eclipsed for the time in Germany the close-reasoned philosophies of such men as Kant and Schopenhauer. It is rather rough on the latter that their views of life should be swept into one net with those of Nietzsche. Treitschke, and the rest, as 'German philosophy' (as has been done by some English writers to the papers), when they really differ further in ethics than the humane philosophers mentioned differ in that respect from Christianity.

WORSE THAN RED INDIANS.

AMERICAN'S PROTEST AGAINS GERMAN ATROCITIES.

A New York despatch to the "Temps" quotes a letter from Mr. Spencer Eddy, formerly secretary of the American Embassy in Berlin, containing the following passages:—

"I have volunteered for the Red Cross, and what I have seen justifies me in saying that never have soldiers behaved so brutally and cynically as the Germans. I quite realise that this is a very serious statement to make, but the atrocities committed by these troops are far worse than the cruelties of Red Indians. A British Army surgeon assured me on his honour that the Germans inflicted the worst kind of mutilations on French and English prisoners and wounded men. Many of the men thus mutilated die from loss of blood. Others blow out their brains if there is a bullet left in their revolver."

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE.—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS AND MEN proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent. on our usual prices on WATCHES.

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Price of our original Campaign Watch is, Nickel Rs. 25; Silver, Crystal face, Rs. 35; Hunting or Half-hunting, Rs. 45. Gold Rs. 200. Half-hunting, Rs. 225; Hunting, Rs. 235.

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The best handy timekeeper for Officers, of all grades when on active service is The Military Model Wrist Watch. Round in shape and protected by a leather wristlet, it can be referred to quickly, and unlike the Fancy Wristlet Watches which sit on straps and are ornamentally suitable for private life, this model is essentially strong and it is impermeable to rain, dust or perspiration which attacks the polished steel parts. The ordinary wrist watches are quite suitable for District work but The Military Model is THE WATCH for WAR use being DURABLE and ACCURATE under extreme climatic conditions.

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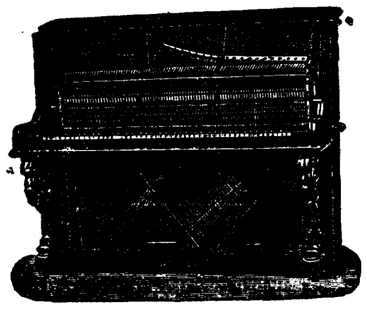

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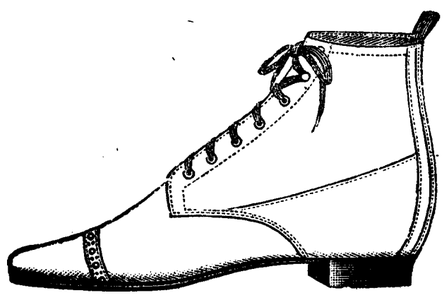

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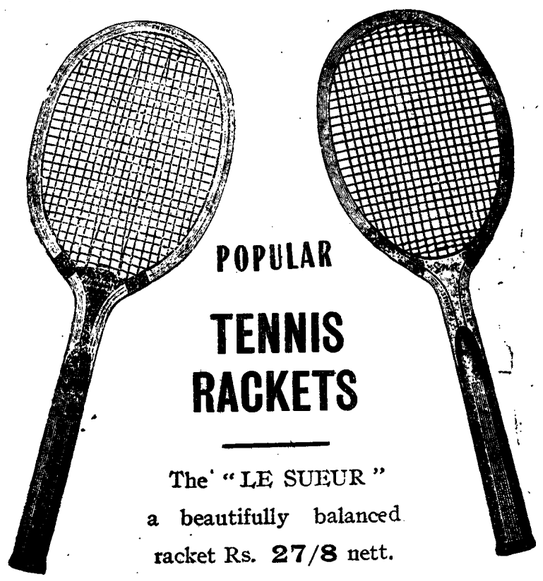

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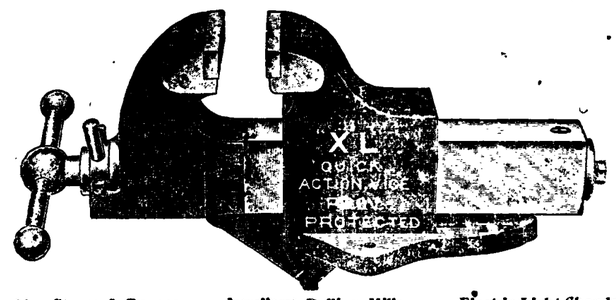

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